

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GETS SUPPORT

Vocational Society Meeting in Cleveland Aids Plan for Federal Post

## MIDWEST TO UNITE IN NATIONAL BODY

Two Groups Reported Interested in Joining Forces to Promote Educational Work

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 (Special)—Approval of a bill to establish a Federal Department of Education, including the Federal Board of Vocational Education, was recommended to the National Society for Vocational Education convention here by L. H. Dennis, president, on behalf of the Executive Committee. The bill originally drafted so as to eliminate the vocational board met the society's opposition, but now has been modified.

Amalgamation of the national society with the Vocational Education Association of the Midwest met approval of the Executive Committee, which reported, "Both groups seem sincerely and earnestly interested in bringing about an amalgamation of the two organizations that will result in one organization of great strength and influence."

"Because it seemed for a time that the national society was dominated mostly by easterners, held its meetings in the East and had the appearance of being more or less sectional rather than national, the Midwest organization was formed a few years ago," said John Clyde Oswald of New York, treasurer of the national society. "These objections have been removed and there has been pointed out that two large and influential vocational bodies having the same aims and desires and catering to practically the same sections of the country are not necessary. So the merger has been proposed and I am sure that it will be acted upon favorably by both bodies."

A plea for the use of scientific methods of measurement in agricultural education was made by Charles Everett Myers of Pennsylvania State College before the agricultural section.

Much progress will be made in developing standardized objective tests in the knowledge, skill and job intelligence of agriculture and that the future will see an ever-increasing growth in the making and using of these tests was declared by Dr. D. W. Hamilton, professor of agricultural education of the State College of Washington.

Proceeding the national convention the state and federal directors' association discussed administrative programs and civilian rehabilitation, directors from 28 states attending. These officers were elected: R. O. Small, Boston, Mass., president; N. Ricciardi, Sacramento, Calif., vice-president; George W. Reavis, Jefferson, Mo., secretary-treasurer.

A feature of the Vocational Education Convention which interested all of the delegates was the annual commencement exercises of the Cleveland Apprentice School held at East Technical High School. Oscar W. Rosenthal of Chicago and Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor spoke.

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## What's RIGHT With Florida

Florida Boom Explained by Fact Its Charms Became Known to "the Many" at Time They Were Able to Go There

By RUFUS STEELE

This is the fourth of six articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, following a thorough survey of Florida conditions by the author of the series, "What's Right With the Movies." The next article will appear Friday, Dec. 11.

**I**N ALL this nation-wide talk about Florida most conversations shift, quickly or eventually, to the lower East Coast. Then starts an extravagant cross-fire. One speaker declares the so-called gold coast to be a paradise where a carnival of land selling makes fortunes for men with no more than the turning of a hand. Another is as quick to classify the gold coast as a place where fortunes are dropped by persons who lose their heads and consequently their money too. A listener journeys to south Florida, and sees where the truth lies among these conflicting opinions,

## LAUDS SIGN LAW GOAL OF BEAUTY

Sculptor Cites Massachusetts Plan—Commands Artistic Posters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—Massachusetts, recognizing the rights of civic beauty in a constitutional amendment permitting the State to regulate billboards, has set an example for other states to follow, Lorado Taft, sculptor and a director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, declared here in a talk on a same policy as to outdoor billboard advertising.

"We have been too timid," he declared.

"We have regulated billboards because they were dangerous to motor traffic, or for some similar reason. But what is important if it isn't our love of beauty? Massachusetts in recognizing the aesthetic side has made a great step forward. If she can do it, we can."

Mr. Taft saw two extremely hopeful signs in the billboard situation in the United States. One was the willingness of many large advertisers to give offensive signs voluntarily when the committee presented them. The other was the standard of art seen in many posters, which, when properly segregated, he believed added color to many towns. A sane policy for poster advertising, he held, would discriminate between the ugly billboard or one so placed as to mar the scenery, and the really beautiful poster in its proper place.

"It is thrilling to me to see a good poster," he continued. "This is as important to me as an exhibition of paintings. It seems to me that good posters are an entering wedge for all the arts. Our problem is to get rid of the obtrusive vulgar and the ugly."

**JAPANESE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS REFUSED**

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Dec. 4—Both the Peking and Mukden Governments have refused to authorize the Japanese railway extensions in Manchuria, it is authoritatively learned.

You Matsukawa, who conducted the negotiations, is expected to resign from the directorate of the South Manchuria Railway because of his failure to obtain authorization.

## ULSTER BORDER REMAINS INTACT BY NEW ACCORD

Free State Absolved From Contributing to British National Debt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 4—The Irish peace settlement is generally welcomed. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier was cheered by all parties in the House of Commons last night when, in reading the agreement, he paused at the words, "spirit of neighborly comradeship," which is counted upon to be the result.

It is the first time that the three governments of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Free State have been in accord and legislation with which to implement the agreement is expected to pass practically unopposed.

## MOTIVES TREATY

Such legislation is to be introduced in Parliament here next week, simultaneously with similar action in the Dail. It will modify the Anglo-Irish Treaty alike in revoking the provision which now requires a Free State contribution to the British national debt and prevents a continuation of the existing boundary.

Sir James Craig says he returns to Northern Ireland with "feelings of relief and rejoicing."

William T. Cosgrave says the settlement will "tend toward ultimate political unity."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, says it is an immense advance in "reconciliation, ap- peasement and consolidation."

The Colonial Secretary, C. M. S. Amyot, regards it as a "union of Amity,"

Walter Runciman, for the Opposition, last night said the agreement was heard with "relief and pleasure."

Press Welcomes Agreement

The two governments are unanimous. The Daily News says the agreement is the "best way out." The Daily Express says the North and South now have a "breathing space."

The Manchester Guardian says: "It is not to be supposed that this is a final settlement, for a final settle-

ment will never be reached until Northern Ireland and the Free State are reconciled and the partition is abolished by consent. One may call it an Irish Locarno Treaty."

The only newspapers here which

so far attack it are the Daily Mail and the Morning Post. The former compares it to the "miner's subsidy."

The latter also dwells upon the financial and economic aspects of the

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## FRENCH ATTACK REBEL DRUSES

Offensive Begun Simultaneously With Arrival of M. de Jouvenal

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 4 (AP)—Almost simultaneously with the arrival of France's new High Commissioner in Syria, Henry de Jouvenal, the French have gone on the offensive against rebel Druses in southern Lebanon. Yesterday they began throwing shells from their artillery against various points occupied by the Djebel Druses preparatory to a maneuver in which it is hoped to surround and capture the 5,000 rebels who are still in the field.

After the bombardment has been completed, infantry and cavalry are expected to be thrown into the fray against the tribesmen, who at a council of war at the headquarters of Sultan Attarash, their leader, announced that it was their purpose to give combat to the French to the last man.

The shells of the French yesterday had as their principal target the town of Hasbeia to the southwest of Damascus, and report has it that this stronghold of the Druses was slowly being leveled. No civilians were in the town.

M. de Jouvenal, on his first day in Beirut, told the newspapermen that order and security must be restored before peace with the rebels could be discussed. The military operations already under way would continue, notwithstanding civil reforms. To General Gamelin, leader of the French forces, M. de Jouvenal, in an address while conferring a decoration upon him, indicated that it was the intention of the French to keep up the fighting.

"We would have preferred peace to victory," he said, "but since the enemy by plunder and massacre obliges us to defeat him you will continue the fight until the day when order and security return to this territory which the League of Nations has entrusted to us. We can establish the independence and prosperity to which the people of Lebanon and Syria are entitled and which rebellion alone has delayed. Peace to those who want peace; war to those who want war."

The new High Commissioner yesterday received numerous pledges of co-operation from the 10,000 per-

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Christian Scientist Church, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in its office, 112 Brattle Street, Winter Hill.

Reading of nature poems, Brookline Bird Club, Brookline Public Library, 8:30 p.m.; next night, South Boston.

Dinner address by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, Phillips Brooks House, 8.

Paper on "The Migration of Fishes" by Prof. Henry B. Bigelow, Harvard University, at Lowell Institute, series, Huntington Hall, 8:15.

Four lectures in course on religion, "Christianity," by Rev. Willard L. Sperry, dean, Harvard University Theological School; Women's City Club, Steinert Hall, 7:45.

Address in course on "Social and Economic Conditions in Europe," "Peace Through Justice in Industry—The Employer," by Howard Connelly, president of Walworth Manufacturing Company, Concord Business Administration, 225 Boylston Street, 8.

Religious meeting, Huntington Avenue, 10:30 p.m.; addressed by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson on "Taking Christ in earnest."

Fifth annual concert of the Walter Scott Band, International Hall, 214 Dudley Street, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Colonial—"Madame Bovary," 8:15. Colony—"The River," 8:15. Hell's—"The Kick-Off," 8:15.

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8:15.

Plymouth—Canton, 3:15.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Repository—"Rin Tin Winkle," 8:15.

Wilbur—George Arliss in "Old English," Music

Jordan Hall—George Smith, pianist, 8:15.

Photoplays

Metropolitan—"The Vanishing American," 8.

Events Tomorrow

Appalachian Mountain Club, North Station, 1:30, for Town Hill.

Music Club, North Shore walk, meeting at North Station, 1:45, train for Swampscott.

Meeting of Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, State House, room 16, 2.

Sale by Mary Draper Chapter, D. A. R., 61 Hastings Street, West Roxbury, 8:30.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Ellen Ballou, pianist, 3.

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WILLIAM T. BRYANT

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somes comprising delegations from all the political and religious groups of the country, with the exception of the rebel Druses.

The Druse tribesmen are declared to have suffered serious losses when they attempted to bar the route to a French column proceeding to the village of Medjel Chaume on Wednesday.

## VERMONT PUBLICITY COMMITTEE NAMED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 4 (Special)—A committee of the Vermont Co-operative Council to co-ordinate the various sources of publicity in the State has been appointed, as was voted at a recent meeting of the council. Its members, selected at a conference between President Charles F. Lowe of this city and Secretary Howard L. Hindley of Rutland, are Mrs. Herbert T. Johnson of this city, representative of the D. A. R. chairman, Berenice R. Little of Montpelier, representative of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, Walter H. Crockett of Burlington, representing the publicity department of the Secretary of State's office, and Max L. Powell of Burlington, representing the Vermont Hotel Men's Association.

## BOYS' CONFERENCE OPENS AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 4 (Special)—An army of 1,000 boys from all parts of Maine is here today for the eighteenth annual state boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. This aggregation is augmented, it is estimated, by 500 boys from Portland and South Portland.

The conference runs through Saturday and Sunday, and it will include various departmental sessions for the H-Y clubs and preparatory schools, church boys' groups and Sunday school classes. On Saturday afternoon there will be a program of instructional recreational trips, arranged under the chairmanship of William E. Wing, principal of Deering High School.

## CONTRACTORS FORM NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4 (Special)—A New England branch of the National Associated General Contractors was formed yesterday at the Hotel Bond at a meeting of 35 members from various chapters of the Associated General Contractors of New England. While there are a number of chapters throughout New England, yesterday's meeting was the first step to form a branch of the national association for the entire section.

The presidents of each chapter compose a committee to draw up by-laws and nominate officers. This committee will report at a meeting Saturday Dec. 12 at the Hotel Bond.

## AROOSTOOK POWER DEAL IS REPORTED

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 4 (P)—It is reported here that a deal has practically been closed whereby Col. Albert Pierce of Chicago is to acquire all of the Arthur R. Gould and associated interests in hydro-electric developments in Aroostook County, including the Aroostook Valley Railroad, several power plants and extensive light and power lines serving many Aroostook towns. Mr. Gould could not be reached last night for confirmation of the report.

Colonel Pierce is an independent operator in hydro-electric properties and controls several plants in the west.

## REVERE AREA OFFERED FOR AVIATION FIELD

Possibility of the establishment of an aviation field in Revere became known today when a 200-acre tract of land the Squire-Mullen estate was offered through the New England Shrub Committee to be leased or sold to any concern which will undertake the project.

Attendance at the aviation show in the Mechanics Building continued in large numbers today, with especial interest being manifested in the exhibits showing the newest developments in commercial air transportation. The show will continue through Saturday night.

## JAPANESE GET CONCESSION

MOSCOW, Dec. 4—A Japanese lumber syndicate has obtained a big concession on the seacoast of the Gulf of Tariy, following negotiations of the Far Eastern concessions committee. The representative of the syndicate, Mr. Takechira, has returned to Japan to report on the terms.

## EADIE'S

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HIGH CLASS TAILORING

Evening Clothes  
a Specialty

## ITALY ADVISED TO FIND MINES

(Continued from Page 15)  
where he will make steel for export to Europe.

"I believe that in the future, with the development of banking by Italians in the United States, who are now among our richest and most successful bankers, especially on the Pacific coast, the financial and banking relations between the United States and Italy are going to be very much closer, and I believe that in due time millions more of Americans will flow into Italy. I believe that Italy will be a great point for winter tourists and travelers from America. Indeed, what is now needed for tourists to travel are more homes in Rome, the Mecca of all good Americans, and these homes should be built of Italian steel and American elevators, as we are all aspiring to live high up in the air of sunny Italy. The whole of Italy should be one prolongation of the Riviera."

## Concerning Immigration

"Will the American immigration be so modified as to admit of larger Italian immigration?"

"I don't think they will be immediately modified, but I think the Italians in the United States should agitate for a modification because Italy is not perfectly fair as based on past figures. If necessary, the law might be modified so as to permit more Italian immigration."

"What do you think of the future of Italian exchange?"

"I believe that it will be to the advantage of Italy and of the whole world to have the lira again back to its prewar value. The lira should not be advanced except very slowly, because a too sudden enhancement of business and hurts the merchants, who have goods on their shelves."

"Do you think the lira will go up quickly or slowly?"

"It ought to go up very slowly, but I am afraid that it will go up quickly because Italy's credit since the settlement with the United States is very sharply rising and the present promises of advancement in the lira will attract capital and money into Italy and into the lira."

"Can you suggest any remedy against a too sudden advance in the lira?"

"I think it would be perfectly justifiable on the part of the Italian Government to buy American exchange well in advance of it" payments, thereby selling Italian lire to stop any too sudden upward movement."

"What do you suggest for the future of Italy?"

"I would recommend a thoroughly scientific survey, not only for the possible greater agricultural development in middle and southern Italy, but a thorough survey, looking to the possibility of the uncovering of underground wealth. I believe you have undiscovered resources in Italy and you can command the labor and credit for their development."

## CITIZENS CONFIDENT OF SETTLING ISSUE

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 4 (P)—Belief that differences between the people

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND OTHER PLACES  
Boston and vicinity—Cloudy, probably rain tonight; little change in temperature; fresh north winds, northeast shifting to east and south winds.

New England—Cloudy, probably rain tonight; little change in temperature; fresh north winds, northeast shifting to east and south winds.

Midwest—Cloudy, probably rain tonight; little change in temperature; fresh north winds, northeast shifting to east and south winds.

Official Temperatures

5 a. m. Standard time, 75° meridian:

Atlanta City 48° Montreal 34°

Boston 45° Nantucket 48°

Calgary 44° New Orleans 48°

Charleston 50° Philadelphia 52°

Chicago 44° Pittsburgh 44°

Des Moines 56° Portland, Ore. 44°

Eastport 56° San Francisco 32°

Gilveston 50° St. Louis 56°

Helena 58° Seattle 56°

Jacksonville 50° Tampa 58°

Kansas City 54° Washington 46°

Los Angeles 56°

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:56 p. m.; Saturday, 2:29 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

## DEERFOOT FARM

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Useful Gifts That Please

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Old Rose

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## DR. STRESEMANN TO VISIT PARIS

England Is No Longer to  
Be the Intermediary—  
Date Not Yet Fixed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The news that Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, contemplates a visit to Paris has caused considerable comment. It is 55 years since a German foreign minister has come to France. Officially some reticence is shown, but while it is pointed out that the ministerial situation, both in Germany and France, may mean a delay, there is no attempt to deny that the journey has tentatively been arranged. The only doubt is as to the date.

From the diplomatic viewpoint it is imperative that Dr. Stresemann take this step. Hitherto the Franco-German rapprochement, though real, has been conducted through the intermediary of England, which thus becomes the arbiter. British help in re-establishing the friendship is desirable, but it is impossible for France to allow Germany to refer everything to London before Paris, and matters have reached a stage when direct dealings between France and Germany are demanded as a matter of diplomatic dignity and diplomatic necessity.

Dr. Stresemann, in a message to Le Marin says that Locarno must be given the guarantee of the fresh evolution of relations between the interested nations. The work must continue on both sides if co-operation is to become a reality. It is not the work of a few weeks or a few months, but it must dominate the whole future of European politics. Dr. Stresemann does not deny that in the German people there remains doubt and skepticism, but he is persuaded that doubt and skepticism will be dispelled as the solidarity of the nations is demonstrated in their acts.

## ULSTER BORDER REMAINS INTACT

(Continued from Page 1)

friendly relations between said governments and peoples; and

Whereas, the British and the Saorstat Government being united in amity in this undertaking will do good service to Northern Ireland, and being resolved mutually to aid one another in a spirit of neighborly comradeship, hereby agree as follows.

Then come the five articles of the treaty.

Article 1 revokes the power conferred by the proviso to Art. 12 and leaves the territory of Northern Ireland as fixed by the Irish treaty.

Article 2 releases the Saorstat from the obligation under Art. 5 to assume the liability therein mentioned. (Part payment of British war debts).

Article 3. The Free State assumes all liability undertaken by the British Government for malicious damage done since Jan. 1, 1919, to property in the Free State area and will repay to the British Government the money addressed by the King to General de Rivera says:

## SPAIN'S CHANGE WELL RECEIVED

Return to More Normal  
Form of Government Regarded With Optimism

By Special Cable

MADRID, Dec. 4.—King Alfonso has given his assent to the proposals submitted by Gen. Primo de Rivera to trust the task of Government to a new Cabinet, by means of which the first step toward more moral method of government is taken. For some time it has been well known that throughout the country the official element was dissatisfied. Several attempts to depose Gen. de Rivera which had recently been planned have failed, principally owing to the small number participating and the lack of secrecy in their preparations.

A movement which preceded the present change was more serious owing to the friendly attitude toward it of the Civil Guards—a body without doubt, after the army itself, the greatest power in Spain. The Guards were leaning toward the disaffected section of the army whose discontent was chiefly based on the feeling that all the good billets were swallowed up by General de Rivera's favorites of peace.

Mr. O'Higgins said: "If this agreement is accepted in the spirit in which it was negotiated and signed, it will provide the basis of sure and lasting peace." We confidently recommend it to the Irish nation."

The Irish Times says: "The problem has been solved at last by direct negotiation between the North and South. That fact alone ought to be enough to recommend this agreement to every Irishman worthy of the name. The British Government has shown a generosity which would be shown by no other government in the world."

The paper commends the clause which pledges the two Irish governments to act together from time to time for consideration of mutual interests which, it says, is the most important part of the entire agreement and gives Ireland something the treaty of 1921 did not give, making every prospect of ultimate unity.

The agreement is to be explained in the Dail by Mr. Caggrave on Monday.

It is estimated that the Free State will pay Great Britain £3,500,000 under the terms of the post truce, compensation will be completed by about £500,000. John Dillon estimated that under Article 5 the Free State would have had to pay Britain £5,000,000 annually. Eamon de Valera put it at £19,000,000. Northern Ireland has already paid £17,000,000 in three years to Britain, but has received a special contribution of £8,500,000. Under the present arrangement it now pays Britain £4,500,000 annually.

The Free State will pay nothing.

Paper Approves Agreement

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (P)—The Nationalist Irish News in an editorial advises the Northern Nationalists to begin "organizing yourselves for the preservation of the few rights remaining to you and for the recovery of rights lost."

Nevertheless the paper approves the settlement as ending futile interne strife. It thinks the Free State Government did well financially by the agreement.

## World News in Brief

Mexico City (P)—The Government of the Federal District, in which Mexico City is situated, has ordered postponement of the municipal elections in the district from Dec. 6 to Dec. 13 because of a delay in distributing ballots and the need for further precautions against disorders.

Cleveland (P)—Abolition of the posts of Secretary of the Navy and of Secretary of War and the appointment of one cabinet member as Secretary of Defense in control of the defense forces on land, sea and in the air, was urged by James J. Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy. In an address before members of the Rotary Club here, Mr. Daniels charged President Coolidge's aircraft board with "duck-passing" in proposing further to divide the air service, declaring that, in his judgment, the American people want a unified air service.

New York (P)—William Randolph Hearst's automobile has borrowed \$15,000,000 with which to finance the erection of new buildings for his newspapers and magazines published here. It is announced by Arthur Brisbane. The loan will be secured by bonds on several of Mr. Hearst's real estate holdings.

Salem, Ore. (Special)—Building permits here for the first 11 months of this year have surpassed the total for 1924 by \$15,725 and from present indications will exceed the previous year's total by \$60,000. Permits for 1925 already total \$1,746,935.



The Right Gift at the Right Price  
Lose no time in going to Bennett Bros. for your Christmas Gifts—where you are sure of Good Jewelry at minimum cost.

A Few of Bennett's Special Values  
1. Diamond Circle, \$75. 2. Diamond, \$385.  
3. Diamond Circle, \$150. Others \$45 up.  
4. 5 Blue White Diamonds, \$105.  
5. Diamond Wrist Watch, \$85. Without  
Diamonds, \$10 to \$75.

6. Diamond Pin.....\$45. 7. 14-Carat Diamond Links.....\$18  
Without Diamonds, \$3.50 to \$15.

8. Radium Dial Boudoir Alarm Clock, 2x2 in. fine traveling case, \$7.50.

Bennett Brothers long established reputation for reliability protects you.

Headquarters for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Clocks and Toilet Sets.

Two Convenient Stores Makers of Fine Jewelry

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

429 Fifth Avenue

Beth. 38 & 39 Sts., New York

**Bennett Brothers**

175 Broadway

at Cortlandt St., New York

2ND FLOOR

my country, that He may cause my resolution to be a happy one."

Public opinion is optimistic and accepts the prolongation of the situation in the hope that the choice of civilian members of the Cabinet, who predominate, may lead to the re-establishment of a constitutional government.

## FRENCH SENATE PASSES FINANCE BILL

Urgency of Case Influences  
the Voting

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The presentation of the Finance Bill before the Senate today was almost an anti-climax after the fierce contentions in the Chamber of Deputies. Normally, Aristide Briand, the new Prime Minister, would have resigned with such a bare majority as six on a vital issue, but it is, in his view, his duty to remain. The alternative is Socialistic government.

A movement which preceded the present change was more serious owing to the friendly attitude toward it of the Civil Guards—a body without doubt, after the army itself, the greatest power in Spain. The Guards were leaning toward the disaffected section of the army whose discontent was chiefly based on the feeling that all the good billets were swallowed up by General de Rivera's favorites of peace.

On the other hand, they had created a bond of contention by pretending that the army had been outvoted and that the prestige of the older officers was destroyed by the treatment of General Weyler, recently dismissed from the position as chief-of-staff.

Guards Have Fine Reputation

The civil guards, numbering some 20,000, are described as the finest disciplined force in Europe. Their discipline, physique and organization are proverbial. They are all splendidly mounted and are responsible for law and order throughout the country. Every road is patrolled by them and a couple of civil guards are seen on every train.

Rumors that a movement of this kind was being planned have been abroad lately, and doubtless this fact was not without its influence in bringing about today's change of government. As yet, however, no radical change has been introduced, as the military dictatorship has now been replaced by the civil. A letter addressed by the King to General de Rivera says:

The King's Approval

"My dear General, I have received your letter and am fully conscious of the political stress through which Spain is passing and am, convinced of the necessity to continue in the task of saving her, in which the Directory has made such good headway. I confer powers upon you to form and preside over a government, from which you will choose a vice-president in order that the country may, within a brief period, I desire, be brief, count upon having the laws which the normal life of the Nation are founded, and may live in accordance with these laws under a régime which will make a period of exceptional measures unnecessary."

"Today, as on Sept. 13, 1923, I lift my thoughts to God on the altar of right."

Nevertheless the paper approves the settlement as ending futile interne strife. It thinks the Free State Government did well financially by the agreement.

## Flowers For Your Home

Keep flowers in your home all the time. They brighten the interior with their color and charm. They perfume the atmosphere with their fragrance. What delightful, inspiring companions they are! From any of the Warendorff shops, you can get good fresh flowers and prompt service.

## A. WARENDOFF

57th and 6th Ave.—Hotel Astor—325 Fifth Ave.—1193 Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY

## MODES OF THE MOMENT

### A Fashionable Revival—

### MOIRE

Paris cables—"Moire seen at smart gatherings."

New York replies—"Moire, a new note at the opening of the Horse Show."

The Riviera and Palm Beach echo—"Moire—Moire." It is again the choice of the woman of fashion.

*Fashion News*

James McCreery & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

NEW YORK

## HUMANITY FUND REPORT SOUGHT

Bergh Foundation Wrongly  
Used, Claim Anti-Vivi-  
sectionists

Contending that the funds of the

Henry Bergh Foundation, established at Columbia University by Horace Carpenter of New York, have not been properly administered in the interests of promoting humane education, as the donor provided, the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection will seek an accounting of the circumstances under which this fund is being expended, Mrs. Frank B. Tracy of Boston, secretary of the conference, announced.

It was pointed out that a recent bulletin concerning humane work in which the anti-vivisection cause and workers who are considered to have been treated unfairly was paid out by the Bergh Foundation.

Miss Tracy made public a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the organization in New York in which it lends its support to the American Humane Association which has asserted that the administrators of the Bergh Foundation, founded with a \$100,000 gift, has not fulfilled its trust in disseminating humanitarian ideals and opposing cruelty to animals.

The resolution reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas: The American Humane Association at its annual meeting recently held at Toledo, O., passed

unanimously a resolution recording its earnest protest, and its desire that proper steps be taken to have the gift of General Carpenter used for the real promotion of humane education, therefore be it

"Resolved: That we, the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, record our hearty approval of this action and that we respectfully request the president of the American Humane Association to take such steps as in his judgment may seem proper to discover in what way the gift of General Carpenter may be made to serve the purpose for which he gave it."

## MOTOR REGISTRAR PLANS LEGISLATION

Deplores Political Influence  
in Lawbreakers' Behalf

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles of Massachusetts, in an interview today, said he had just started mapping out the legislation which he would ask the Legislature to enact next year to "make the highways safe, and to bring law and order to the fore in handling all cases of violations of our statutes."

"What I said yesterday before the Massachusetts police chiefs at the Legislative and city councilmen, I could not improve today if I tried," Mr. Goodwin declared. "It's a red-headed woodpecker also has been reported and northern piliated and hairy woodpeckers are about in the usual numbers. Hawks are scarce, although there is some movement of rough-legged hawks and here and there a marsh hawk is to be found."

Mr. Goodwin in his yesterday's address made charges concerning the influence which he contended Mr. Fitzgerald had brought to bear in behalf of certain law violators.

Mr. Fitzgerald in reply is quoted as saying:

"Everybody in politics helps his friends. At the Court House you will find Republican and Democratic politicians doing just this. The only people I help out are young boys who are in trouble; but I never helped any thugs or hardened criminals. I have often done favors for the people of my district and I'm going to keep on."

## Great Variety of Birds Move South Aided by Mild Weather

Exceptionally Cold Winter in Far North Indicated  
by Animal Traits—Woodpeckers, Owls and Crows  
Flying Southward in Large Numbers

Common led to investigation by the division and it was found that they were starlings.

Mr. Forbush, director of the State division of ornithology, was a splendid month for the birds which moved southward leisurely during the mild weather. Stark winter has reigned in the North for two months, with bears heavily furred and taking up their winter quarters weeks earlier than usual, with beavers storing unusually large stocks of food in their houses, and some unmistakable signs of periodic scarcity of rabbits.

Among the outstanding events of November there was a wide distribution of Arctic three-toed woodpeckers in southern New England. This marks an extension of the great migration of this species reported from northern Canada. The woodpeckers are chiefly found in burned-over pine woods. A few red-headed woodpeckers also have been reported and northern piliated and hairy woodpeckers are about in the usual numbers. Hawks are scarce, although there is some movement of rough-legged hawks and here and there a marsh hawk is to be found."

No appreciable movement of jays has been noted, but the main migration of crows has passed and probably those left behind will remain through the winter. There is a Connecticut roost to which they repair by the thousand. A few red-winged blackbirds are left on Cape Cod. A newspaper report of a large number of meadow larks on Boston

is according to Edward Howe Forbush, director of the State division of ornithology, was a splendid month for the birds which moved southward leisurely during the mild weather. Stark winter has reigned in the North for two months, with bears heavily furred and taking up their winter quarters weeks earlier than usual, with beavers storing unusually large stocks of food in their houses, and some unmistakable signs of periodic scarcity of rabbits.

The Canadian Government is continuing to set aside reservations for birds and a copy of the Order in Council received from J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of the Canadian national parks branch of the Department of the Interior, marks the establishment of the new Birch Islands, Petchouane and Bradore Bird Sanctuaries under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Mr. Forbush regards perhaps the best piece of news yet information that William Pitt Fessenden Robbie has set aside 300 acres of land in Gorham, Me., comprising "Robbie Woods," for a bird sanctuary. He has modestly asked the co-operation of the Audubon Club and of individuals in other clubs in teaching them how to do his work better in order that the bird sanctuary may fulfill its highest mission. This is only one of the splendid things done by the Robbie family for Gorham, according to Mr. Forbush.

PULLMAN INCOME GAINS  
Operating income of the Pullman Company for the first 10 months this year reached \$11,592,947 compared with \$7,721,424 a year ago.

## The Truth about Florida

A Plain Statement  
by George W. Harvey

I BELIEVE that today there are in Florida greater opportunities for investment than at any time since the commencement of the great awakening. Florida is a land of untouched natural resources.

The "Florida Movement" today has brought about phenomenal increases in land values in certain well-defined sections of the State. I believe that here is the real measure of Florida investments. Certain sections of Florida are good investments now. Knowing exactly where and what to choose is the key to successful investment. Villa Rica at Boca Raton is in a strategic location to become a city of Florida homes. I have invested my money there. I believe in the success of an investment in Villa Rica property.

*George W. Harvey*

## TRAIN CONTROL CASE CONTINUES

New York Central Official Denies He Links Road to Signal Company

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—An attempt was made to show that a connection exists between the New York Central Lines and the General Railway Signal Company, from which the former is purchasing \$45,000,000 of train control equipment, but said that he hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. H. Harris, vice-president of the railroad and chairman of the finance committee, was questioned as to his connection with the General Railway Signal. He admitted having been a director and stockholder of the signal company, but said that he resigned as director in 1906, and sold his stock in 1911.

His law firm, Harris, Beach & Watson of Rochester, N. Y., represented the New York Central, but he said that he severed his connection with this on July 1, 1911, which was prior to the passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. His name is still used in the firm, although he has no connection with it.

The firm is now the counsel for the General Railway Signal Company. Questions by Sprague counsel failed to show any present association between the New York Central and G. R. S. through Mr. Harris.

### Technical Testimony

Several technical witnesses were called to discuss the merits of the G. R. S. train control. It was repeatedly claimed that with the "forestalling" or permissive feature, the engineer can cut out the control and pass block signals. J. J. Esh, commissioner, asked concerning the safety of this provision. The contingency of catastrophes was argued under such circumstances.

H. S. Balliet, signal engineer of the New York Central, testified that the auto-marine intermittent inductive control of the G. R. S. fully complied with the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so far as the device is designed to function.

V. J. Sawatzky, a signal officer of the Ohio Central lines of the New York Central, also testified. The value of his testimony was challenged by the Sprague counsel, as not being that of an "expert."

Constant repetition of the possibility of "man failures" on the part of the engineer by Ellwood Colahan of Sprague counsel was made in an attempt to prove the merits of the Sprague device in not giving the engineer option in passing signals. The G. R. S. has a forestalling feature. The wreck on the Pennsylvania recently was alluded to as an instance of such a possibility where the engineer could have cut out the control and gone into the preceding train.

### Various Devices

Such a contingency exists on the New York Central, it was declared, several sections of the Twentieth Century operating at fast speed on 50-second headway, according to Mr. Balliet's replies. The witness, nevertheless, felt that the "permissive feature" of the signal gave him a chance to forestall the operation of the device if needed. With two minutes' headway between trains, he asserted this to be a safe feature of the control system.

All attempts to compare the merits of the Sprague device were challenged by C. C. Paulding, New York Central counsel. Nothing definite pertaining to the more serious charges dealing with violations of the antitrust laws in the dealings between the Central and the signal company was brought out.

The position of the railroads in several technical respects has undergone a change and objections once made to the admittedly cheaper Ramp systems, such as the danger of being broken off by dragging equipment are now minimized in discussions of clearances. Observers of many train-control companies and numerous railroads are attending the hearings.

## MR. NUTTER EXPLAINS HIS PHELAN ATTITUDE

Opposes White Fund Change for Several Reasons

Following the announcement by Mayor Curley at the meeting of the Trustees of the George R. White Fund yesterday at City Hall, that a new contract had been made with George E. Phelan, manager of the fund, for seven years from last Sept. 1, and that the present contract had been abrogated, George R. Nutter explained publicly his attitude in opposition. Roland W. Boyden also objected to making a new contract with Mr. Phelan. Messrs. Nutter and Boyden are dissenting members of the White Fund board of trustees.

Mr. Nutter said that he knew nothing about the actual making of the contract, as neither he nor Mr. Boy-

den had seen it. It was signed by Mayor Curley, chairman ex-officio of the board; James T. Moriarty as president of the City Council, and Rupert S. Carven, City Auditor.

In stating his objections to making a contract for seven years at \$30,000 a year with Mr. Phelan, Mr. Nutter said that with the incoming of a new city administration the personnel of the board of trustees of the fund would change, and that the new board should be considered in making such a sweeping contract.

Mr. Nutter's objections also included his thought that such a proceeding would tend to cause embarrassing relations between the manager of the fund and a new board of trustees and might lead to a charge that political motives actuated the unusual proceeding. The Mayor pointed out that Mr. Phelan had never been in politics but had always engaged in the real estate business and that it was because of his experience in this field he had been chosen to manage the fund.

## INQUIRES INTO ROAD'S HISTORY

Former St. Paul Head Believes Canal Competition Misjudged

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Causes leading to the failure of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were investigated at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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## CHURCHMEN BAN WAR SANCTION

Recognize Right of Individual to Decide Whether to Join Conflict

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4 (Special) — What is believed to be the strongest pronouncement yet made by the churches of America on the question of peace and war came as a result of the deliberations of the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace at its closing session. In the following language the churches defined their position:

"The church—the body of Christ all inclusive and transcending race and national divisions, should henceforth oppose war as a method of settling disputes between nations and groups, as contrary to the spirit and principles of Jesus Christ, and should declare that it will not be a church sanction war."

There then followed a resolution moved by Arthur Nash of Cincinnati and adopted after considerable debate, advocating: First, the immediate entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations; second, the declaration by the United States that it will accept the affirmative jurisdiction of the World Court; third, the full co-operation of our Government with other nations in obtaining negotiations for and ratification of an international treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of the nations; and fourth, entry of the United States into the League of Nations.

The message adopted here is to be sent to every communion in the United States and is expected to form the basis for a Nation-wide campaign on the part of the churches for complete Christianization of our international relationships. An educational program of far-reaching import was adopted by the Study Conference before adjournment.

### Education as Basis

The executive committee of the present conference was authorized to serve as a continuation committee and to confer with the Federal Council of Churches' commissions on international justice and good will and on Christian education with a view to continuing the programs of promotion and education deemed essential to the achievement of world peace.

The executive committee also was charged with the task of co-operating with the various educational agencies, denominational and interdenominational, for the preparation of an adequate program of education, touching upon the unity of the human family, principles of justice and the establishment of attitudes of mutual respect and reliance upon reason rather than force.

Each communion was urged to train a contemporaneous generation of children around the world to find ways in which the gospel of good will can be applied to racial and international relationships. By this action the churches recognize, as do the schools, the primary significance of education in the accomplishment of international amity.

In that part of the final report covering policies and programs adopted by the conference, there was contained a resolution disapproving compulsory military training in schools and colleges of America. It was remarked by many delegates that such training was not calculated to improve the physical well being of students, but rather to inculcate and

develop the spirit of militarism. Reference was made to the alarming increase of interpositional military training, and the vote of the conference marshals the conscience of the church against that practice.

### Student Army Opposed

Still another resolution read: "We rejoice in the condemnation of the militaristic spirit by President Coolidge in his Omaha address and record our opposition to all efforts to use the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camps and mobilization of 'defense'—not and all other tendencies that make for militarism of the kind of American people."

It was also voted that the United States "should examine its historic policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, and seek in co-operation with other American peoples such a re-statement of this policy as will make it a ground of good will between the United States and Latin America."

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The next place Chile could not well make such an appeal since when Peru had done so previously, Chile, whose representative was at that time president of the League, if Mr. Lansing's memory served him rightly, objected on the ground that it was a regional matter over which the League did not have jurisdiction and it was so decided. Similarly, the position of Bolivia was rejected.

**Effect on Pan-Americanism**

However, if an appeal should be taken, Mr. Lansing does not think that its effect on the Monroe Doctrine would be fatal. He pointed out that questions had been put up to the Hague court for settlement, even by the United States, and that the Spanish had frequently acted as arbitrator in regard to boundary and other disputes by Latin countries. To select an arbitrator in Europe had not been uncommon.

The blow to Pan-Americanism would be far greater than to the Monroe Doctrine since the former was designed to keep all disputed matter within the Americas for settlement. The Monroe Doctrine, on the other hand, was devised for the protection of the United States.

The issue of Mr. Lansing that the Tacna-Arica question will be settled with the reference to an outside body, but that it should not be, it would not invalidate or do away with the practice that has grown up under the aegis of the United States for preferably settling American matters without reference to Europe.

The sooner such problems are taken up and put through the better chance there is for a satisfactory settlement, it was pointed out. Delays are not only awkward, but injurious to a favorable outcome.

## CHILE'S APPEAL HELD 'ACADEMIC'

Mr. Lansing Questions Report That League Has Been Called Upon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — Robert Lansing, formerly Secretary of State and international lawyer, regards the question of an appeal by Chile to the League of Nations in regard to Tacna-Arica as purely academic.

In the first place, he said, the United States was asked to arbitrate, not the Government. General Pershing is his appointee. The State Department has merely used its machinery as an accommodation.

If it is decided to appeal to Mr. Coolidge again, this will be done directly to him and not through the State Department.

policy in this hemisphere and the other phases of that policy should be made clear.

"Both with reference to the declaration as to non-intervention and to that as to extension of territorial control, it aims directly at the exclusion of interposition by non-American powers. In recognizing these limitations of the doctrine we do not detract from its importance; it gains, rather than loses by such clarification."

The State Department, it was learned, has not received a complete report from General Pershing. The belief of officials here is that he will stay on the ground until he has accomplished his mission.

At the same time, the fact is stated that the United States as Government is in no way implicated in the Tacna-Arica affair. Mr. Coolidge, the President of the United States, was asked to arbitrate, not the Government. General Pershing is his appointee. The State Department has merely used its machinery as an accommodation.

If it is decided to appeal to Mr. Coolidge again, this will be done directly to him and not through the State Department.

**Plebiscite Appeal Viewed by International Lawyer**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Nothing that the League of Nations or the World Court would do would give to any European power a footing in the western hemisphere, said Maurice Leon, international lawyer, in discussing for The Christian Science Monitor, the possible effects upon the Monroe Doctrine policy if the Tacna-Arica dispute should be carried to either of the International agencies.

"One would hope that actual events would so shape themselves as to eliminate the possibility of any conflict between the Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations," he said. "There is undoubtedly a certain amount of overlapping between the two in that the League of Nations is a plan for maintaining permanent world peace, while the Monroe Doctrine is a plan for the security of the United States of America. I believe that the sound policy of the United States in the future will be to recognize the facts proved by the World War, that the United States is nowadays vitally affected by any threat to world peace."

"I cannot conceive that anything that the League of Nations or the World Court would do would give to any European power any footing in the western hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine has for its purpose to prevent any power outside the Western Hemisphere from obtaining in that hemisphere any footing which it does not now possess."

Moreover, he appears to be headed for joining the World Court, and we might as well recognize that joining it will involve us, as well as others in responsibilities.

"The Monroe Doctrine does not constitute any bar to any friendly adjustment of any controversy between two nations in the Western Hemisphere and therefore I do not believe that the World Court will ever clash with the Monroe Doctrine."

"As regards the influence of the United States in South America, it will necessarily remain very great, because in the last analysis, as the world is now constituted, the United States is, in fact, the effective protector of the liberties of all nations of the Western Hemisphere from outside aggression."

The matter is to be discussed in an

**Position of Mr. Hughes**

Charles E. Hughes gave one of the best definitions of the character and scope of the Monroe Doctrine in a speech made before the American Academy of Political and Social Science before he left the State Department.

He declared the Monroe Doctrine under changed conditions is still important. "The future holds infinite possibilities, and the Doctrine remains as an essential policy to be applied wherever any exigency may arise requiring its application. To withdraw it, or to weaken it, would aid no just interest, support no worthy cause, but would simply invite trouble by removing an established safeguard of the peace of the American Continents," said Mr. Hughes.

"While retaining the Doctrine, we should make every effort to avoid its being misunderstood. If its import has been obscure it is largely because it has often been treated as though it were our sole policy in this hemisphere, and as though every action bearing upon our relation to our sister republics must be referred to it."

**Exclusion of Interposition**

"Attempts to stretch the doctrine have made it in some quarters a mystery and in others a cause of offense. Treating the doctrine as a catch all has not only given rise to much unnecessary debate but has been harmful to our just influence by arousing fears of latent possibilities of mischief and affording opportunities to those few but bad persons who are constantly seeking to foment a sentiment hostile to this country."

"By correct definition of the doctrine, I do not mean a statement in advance of every application of it. It should be recognized that the doctrine is only a phase of American foreign policy."

Other speakers were Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare, Willard D. Tripp, Miss Winifred A. Keneran and Dr. Jefferson R. Prickett, member of the advisory board.

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## WOMEN'S SCHOOL OF POLITICS EXTENDING SCOPE OF STUDIES

Dr. Royal Meeker Will Have Charge of Sessions at Radcliffe College—Local Voters Leagues Have Been Emphasizing World Court

Foreign affairs, including conditions in the Far East, Pan-Pacific problems, Europe and the Near East, security and disarmament, will center attention at the next School of Politics to be conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters with the co-operation of Radcliffe College at the college on Jan. 13, 14 and 15 next. Questions will be grouped under each head.

China will be the feature the first day. Dr. Royal Meeker, an authority on Chinese conditions, has been obtained to open the school. Dr. Meeker recently has completed an extended sojourn in China for the purpose of investigating labor and other social conditions there. Raymond T. Rich, advisor on China to the Foreign Policy Association, recently arrived in New York from Shanghai, has been invited to take the China tariff conference and extraterritoriality problems.

### AMONG THE LECTURERS

Prof. George C. Wilson, who attended the Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu last summer; Prof. Charles Hodges of New York University; David H. Miller, Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Prof. Edward M. Earle of Columbia University, are among other well-known authorities who are expected to make the school a memorable one.

Practically all local leagues emphasized the study of the World Court during November, or are to have the subject taken up early this month; Worcester with a public dinner to which 500 persons came; Springfield with a course of study; many with addresses at county conferences; Winchester with a mass meeting, in which many churches and organizations joined; Boston League dramatization of the World Court for the Armistice Day parade in Cambridge by marching in the parade with significant banners; while Winchendon, Medford, Somerville and the state board were represented in the parade by small groups. More resolutions commanding the Court, more publicity, more attention to senatorial tactics, are among recommendations.

### OBERVERS IN SENATE

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, formerly president of the national league, and now counselor on legislation, will head the special committee to observe the Senate of the United States when it opens discussion on the World Court. Other members of the committee are Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the national league, Miss Ruth Morgan, national chairman on world peace, Miss Adele Clark and Miss Josephine Schain.

Study of public school education is being urged upon local leagues by the Massachusetts league. An outline for this purpose, "How to Study the Public Schools in Your

### Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

Sunday, Dec. 6  
BOSTON

The regular Sunday evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be broadcast simultaneously by Stations WNBC, Boston, 280.3 meters wavelength and Station WEAN, Providence, R. I., 273 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

### NEW YORK

The regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, will be broadcast by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m., eastern standard time.

### JAMESTOWN

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown, N. Y., will be broadcast by Station WOCL, Jamestown, 273 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., eastern standard time.

### CHICAGO

The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be broadcast by Station WBEH, Chicago, 370 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m., central standard time.

### CHICAGO

The regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be broadcast by Station WMBB, Chicago, 250 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:40 p. m., central standard time.

### ST. LOUIS

The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be broadcast by Station KFQA, The Principia, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

### HOUSTON

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, Tex., will be broadcast by Station KPRC, Houston, 256.9 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:50 p. m., central standard time.

### SEATTLE

The regular Sunday evening service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash., will be broadcast by Station KTCL, Seattle, 305 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

### LOS ANGELES

The regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, will be broadcast by Station KFPI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength. The service, which is being broadcast under the joint auspices of the Christian Science Churches of Los Angeles, begins at 11 a. m., Pacific standard time.

### LONG BEACH

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be broadcast by Station KFON, Long Beach, 234.4 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

"Community," is now in press and will be available for distribution soon. The study has these divisions: Adequate financing of public education; school administration; curriculum; special classes; different kinds of schools; the teaching profession; adult education; social aspects of the school. It is hoped that the month of January will be selected by the different clubs for this study, as it will then prepare voters for the town meetings in February and March when appropriations are determined in most towns for the school year.

### QUERY CITY AID TO CONVENTIONS

### Finance Commission Members Urge Court Action to Test Legality

Action by 10 Boston citizens before the Supreme Judicial Court to determine if the City of Boston has the legal right to expend so much money as it has been doing on visiting conventions is proposed by the Boston Finance Commission in a report to Mayor Curley made public today.

The commission, in the communication which was handed to the Mayor yesterday and to which he made speedy reply, questions the legality of Boston's entertainment expenditures, querying whether "they be reasonable in amount and only for legitimate purposes." Then the commission proposes legal determination of the practice through appeal of citizens to the court.

Mayor Curley, in his reply, says the practice of retaining conventions is old and that Mr. Justice Holmes when a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that cities are authorized by state law to appropriate a sum of one-fifth of one per cent of the valuation "for the celebration of holidays and other purposes."

### CITES STATE APPROPRIATION

The Mayor also recalls the appropriation by the State last year of \$25,000 to entertain the Grand Army of the Republic. A report of approval from E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, is also a part of the Mayor's office.

According to the commission, the highest annual amounts spent by the city on conventions were \$32,050.03 in 1924-25 and \$31,341.24, both under Mayor Curley, as against \$52,20 the highest amount in the Peters administration; and \$28,762.81, the highest amount in the last Fitzgerald administration.

"The large payments," the commission noted, "as compared with the relatively small expenditures in other years, point to the conclusion that the money spent for conventions has also been used for advancing the campaign of candidates for political office."

According to the commission, the city spent \$29,625.28 on the Elks' convention last year and \$26,837.62 on the G. A. R. "Boston appears to be the only large city of the country where such great expenses for conventions are borne by the city treasury," says the report. The commission wrote to the cities where the conventions of these organizations had been held for the past seven years to learn how much money they had appropriated for the benefit of the conventions.

### FUNDS IN OTHER CITIES

"Cities were recorded as follows:

Atlantic City zero, Columbus zero, Chicago zero, Indianapolis zero, Los Angeles \$1500, Indianapolis \$2000, \$9182, Atlantic City (1922) zero, Des Moines, Ia., zero, Atlanta, Ga., \$10,000, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1500, Portland, Ore., zero, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$1000.

The report continues:

"Last September the American Legion held its State convention in Boston and the city spent on entertainment \$72,559. In 1919 and 1920 the same conventions were held, respectively in Worcester and Springfield, but no appropriation was made in either city. The treasurer in Worcester wrote to the commission: 'There is a question as to the legality of appropriating money for a purpose of this sort.'

"Such justification as there may be for the entertainment at the city's expense of the great war organizations of the Nation, such as the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Legion, provided such expenditures may be legally made, does not apply to expenditures of public money for purely private organizations, such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Association, the Linen Supply Association, the Tent of the Hub, the Federation of State, Town, and County Employees, for all of which money has been expended by the City of Boston."

### STATE MOTOR INCOME NEARING \$10,000,000

Nearly \$10,000,000 will be listed by the State of Massachusetts in motor vehicle receipts this year, and such income for the first 11 months of the fiscal year of 1925 exceeded the total for all of 1924, the Registry of Motor Vehicles announces.

Up to Nov. 1 the total receipts were \$9,138,889.50, including all fees received for licenses and registrations, and fines imposed by the courts for violations of motor vehicle laws. The amount of fines collected thus far is \$408,944.50. In 1924 the total receipts were \$8,122,166, including \$521,060.29 in fines.

The fiscal year closes Dec. 1, and there is yet a month's receipts to add to this year's figures. The largest single contributor to motor vehicle receipts was the Standard Oil Company, which paid nearly \$50,000 in registration for its fleet of trucks and other cars in Massachusetts.

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## You See This Part of Dorchester When You Motor to Nantasket via Morton Street



Looking east from a point over Roslindale, much of the Dorchester district of Boston is visible in the accompanying air photograph. In the upper center of the picture, forming a large square, is Franklin Field, one of the most famous playing fields in the Boston metropolitan territory. Across the middle of the picture, from side to side, runs Morton Street, forming an apex, Blue Hill Avenue at the right hand side, which also runs through the center of the picture. Morton Street is one of the few main thoroughfares between the Back Bay section of Boston and the south shore, hence it has a heavy flow of traffic.

The groups of buildings at the lower foreground and in the tree-shaded group at the left just above Morton Street are state hospital buildings. Of Franklin Field the main points of interest show very well; the old speedway running around the curved side, and the tennis courts along Blue Hill Avenue, and the football field and race track along Talbot Avenue, at its left hand side. Above and to the right of the curve of the road are the Dorchester High School building and the white tower of Hill Avenue, and the football and baseball fields at the left hand side. Above and to the right of the curve of the road are the Dorchester High School building and the white tower of Hill Avenue, and the football and baseball fields at the left hand side.

The groups of houses in this picture shows the settlement spread first along the shores of the bay and then moved inland, finally bordering along the main routes from Boston to Plymouth.

Dorchester was founded more than two months before Boston was, but owing to the lack of deep ship channels in Dorchester Bay it was finally forced to yield supremacy to Boston in trading and shipping.

The total area shown in this picture is not very great, yet so recently as 40 years ago this same view would have shown sparsely settled country bounded by numerous small streams winding slowly through rugged terrain, teeming with swamps and marshes. It was real country then and Franklin Field was merely part of the surrounding farm lands.

The top of the picture shows most of Dorchester Bay, enclosed on the right by Squantum Neck and on the

### ELECTRIFICATION OF AMERICA FORECAST

#### Maine Power Company Official Talks on Future

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 4 (Special)—Engineers are now looking toward the complete electrification of America, and I wonder if people realize what this will mean in the saving of coal and human energy," says George D. Hegarty, district manager of the Central Maine Power Company. "Every horsepower of electrical energy developed from water power means a saving of 17½ tons of coal annually."

"Today we can flood five rooms with bright and cheerful light for a whole evening for less than 10 cents. Our forefathers, to have lighted their homes as well as 12 ordinary electric lamps today, would have had to burn 360 candles, costing \$15.

"The average family spends less than 2 cents a day for electricity. For the same expenditure, no other service or commodity gives as much comfort, protection and convenience. Electric power costs but 5 per cent of what it did in 1880. The first company to sell electricity was formed in New York City in 1882. After a year's operation its total number of customers was slightly under 500.

"The distribution of electrical power was revolutionized in 1885 with the introduction of the alternating current system. Electricity is now doing the work of 170,000,000 men in America, largely because it is possible to transmit alternating current 250 miles from the place where it is generated.

"The electrical industry requires new capital at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year and it is estimated that it will continue to demand new capital at this rate for the next 10 years. I am of the opinion that the future of electricity in this country lies in the harnessing up of the vast water power in the rivers which has never been put to any use by man."

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## What's RIGHT With Florida

(Continued from Page 1)

nut tree, which serves as an agreeable but sterile decoration in certain mild sections of the United States, matures here and drops ripe nuts every month from its cluster of a dozen or more great emerald shells.

Trees of perennial greenness, strange to the northern eye, feed the love of beauty or the appetite, and many do both. The rubber tree easily extends a limb across the highway. The royal palm has the boughs like rings of green ostrich plumes on a handle of jade. Out of a thicket of pendulous leaves by the roadside ripe bananas may offer themselves to the passer-by. Orange and grapefruit and tangerines are supplemented by sea-grape and papaya and the sacred fig of India. The hibiscus bush is never without a tongue of flame. The royal poinciana blossoms less prodigally but with a brilliancy that makes it talked of the whole year through.

### How It All Happened

Life here is illuminated by beauty and tempered by a little-varying and indescribable geniality that is nothing but the air. There are no mountains, but around the horizon over land and sea the clouds pile in cliffs, terraces and peaks in endless ranges. Almost everything that has happened recently appears to be explained by the statement that this antithesis of winter, long known to the few, was made known to the many at a time when they were in a position to come and possess it.

The many came with an alacrity and eagerness that upset all prevailing standards of value and furnished wings to a boom. The doors were cracked open, misrepresentation and the frank acts of buyers who bothered not to think. But over and beyond the circumstance that some persons who never visited their land bought unwisely or at prices that sucked out the normal increase in advance, is the history-making fact that thousands to whom Florida, a year or two ago, was but a name, are now building their homes or their hopes on sites in what they identify as their land of Heart's Desire. Just how much of the vast buying is home-seeking and how much of it is speculation, only the next year or two can reveal.

The transformation brought about by this wholesale invasion of people with funds is without a parallel just as the movement itself, although often carried to various historic gold rushes and land scrambles, is a phenomenon of our own times and a duplication of anything that has gone before. Three years ago there were three towns in this 100-mile strip of sufficient importance to have their existence indicated by dots on the map. At the south end, on Biscayne Bay, was Miami, a modest little city that began at the will of one man 30 years ago when Flagler built the East Coast road. Above the middle was Fort Lauderdale, a pretty village during a century of garrison and trading-post existence, strategically situated at the mouth of the quiet, deep Himmarshee, or New River, which flows out from the Everglades. At the north end was Palm Beach, a winter Newport that anticipated no trespassing in what had been so long regarded as the play-place of the rich.

### Miami's Skyscrapers

Today Miami is metropolis of climbing skyscrapers and a crowded harbor, overflowed by 200,000 people. Fort Lauderdale has gone from 5000 to 20,000 since Christmas. West Palm Beach, once the railroad station, has taken on the airs and dimensions to the consternation of the palatially-housed winter colony on the edge of the sea. Palm Beach is shocked by the proximity of Miami, 70 miles of uninvited neighbors, for there stretches all the way from its exclusive gateways to Miami an unbroken development of cities, towns, estates, residence parks and subdivisions, in which the middle-class winter Floridians will have their homes. Farms are gone, orchards are gone, acreage is gone. Everything is lost.

The unusual situation evolved a class of empire-builders out of men who were early on the spot and who could act as well as dream. The determination of people to possess the land gave these men the ability to command sums measured only in scores of millions and the courage to spend them in development on an unexampled scale. One man, for instance, could see in a great man-

grove swamp with exposed roots more tangled and forbidding than Medusa's locks, the site of a model city, with boulevards, parks, lakes, a mighty harbor, an artistic business section, great tourist hotels, homes for 250,000, and the adequate machinery for their play; and already enough of the city is in place to promise fulfillment of the dream.

Paralleling the white beach is the East Coast Canal, a yacht and barge-way leading all the way down from Jacksonville, and this and the many bays and inlets which it connects afford opportunity for the laying out of home districts after the manner of Venice; and it is the plain intention of this water and land construction to achieve effects more entrancing even than those of the Italian city.

**New Islands Built**

Dredgers eat out the ground for canals and deepen channels, and the contents of clamshell and suction pipe go into the building of new islands which are ready in a fortnight of drying to receive their foliage and homes, the coral rock gives a sea-wall to these islands, founda-

tion and sometimes walls to the villa, and a hardening body to the auto road. Level ground, abundant coral and an urgent demand give construction almost unbelievable speed.

The timid egret, startled by ax-strokes, pitches out of her retreat in the mangrove swamp and hovers about in the distance while grove and swamp disappear and boulevards and white-way lamps come in. When about to desert the bird finds herself unable to find a fresh nesting place among mature palms transplanted without the loss of a coconut or a frond. Before the eggs are hatched residences have arisen throughout the new grove—beautiful shells that need be only substantial enough to keep out the rain.

Colors take new liberties with walls and doorways, and fairly riot in awnings and decorations. There are 100 new tricks of landscaping and atmospherizing unknown and unwanted elsewhere, but full of meaning to the man who is absorbed in raising a roof beneath his own bougainvillea vine and sapodilla tree.

Boca Raton, Villa Rica, Pompano, Lauderdale Harbors, Hollywood, Atlantic Shores, Venetian Isles, Miami Shores, Coral Gables and a score of

other big developments that yesterday were not even names, today mean home or the hope of home to many thousands. The digging out, the filling in, the boulevarding, parking, adorning, transplanting—above all, the expressing with lately-contrived building materials of new architectural variations of the prevailing Spanish mode, present a frontier of activity that is of itself a spectacle worth while. Sweating armies under sweating generals accomplish things that stir the imagination and the heart.

### Days of Adjustment

Days of adjustment are ahead for the long, narrow garden by the sea; but the quiet necessary to adjustment seems very far off with the trains and steamers still bringing their crowds and long-distance motorbuses and private cars with 48 varieties of license plates still making the Dixie Highway look like Fifth Avenue. When adjustment does come property will find whether or not there is a sound basis for present valuations, freight embargoes will lift, hammers and saws will no longer clatter in the night, and the bank in the middle of Fort Lauderdale, as a typical business example, will have time to take note of its \$9,000,000 of deposits and raise its capital to something more than \$100,000.

Of more importance is the adjustment the new Floridians themselves will make to their environment when occupancy has succeeded building. That they are a virile people who will search out very fully the possibilities of their new life, is one who has observed the pageant of the invasion can doubt. This strip by the sea, except in the cities, is resort country purely, and very many of those who will be coming to their new winter or all-the-year homes will leave commercial considerations behind them. What will be their reaction to a whole to the vast and magnificent machinery that is being provided for their play?

Florida itself is synonymous with leisure, even those who are coming to farm and to share in the new commerce feeling that their activities will not consume the whole of their day. But between Palm Beach and Miami, between the Dixie Highway and the emerald sea, there will prevail an atmosphere of leisure de luxe. In such an atmosphere in other places and in other times the fine things have found their nurturing. Will the busy United States discover here the possibilities of a more poised culture and of fuller expression of the self?

What, indeed, will be the influence upon the lives of the favored ones who dwell here of a developed beauty such as never before gave inspiration to wide communities? Where so much is hoped for and expected there may be heartaches and disappointments. But these will pass. It is impossible not to believe. In the confusion of the beauty empire's emerging, that here are to come forth things that must have their bearing upon our national thinking and ideals. In the precincts of longings come to fulfillment it is reasonable to expect a nobler, as well as a softer life.

"Of course," agreed Great-Aunt Abby. "Well, I'll tell you what we do with it, Martha. Tomorrow we'll take that gold piece to town, buy the new records, and then go to the circus."

"Oh, Aunt Abby!" squealed Martha, clapping her hands for joy. "Oh, Aunt Abby, could anything be more beautiful?"

"What would you like to do most of all, Martha?"

Martha thought for a moment. "You see," she said finally, "there are so many things I want to do that it's hard to decide, but I think I'd like to go to the circus."

"Well, I must admit going to the circus is lots of fun," said Great-Aunt Abby.

"What would you like to do, Aunt Abby?" asked Martha.

"Let me see," reflected Great-Aunt Abby. "I have it! I'd like to buy

## SUNSET STORIES

### The Magic Drawer

MARTHA loved to go to Great-Aunt Abby's house. First of all, it was the tiniest house Martha had ever seen. Why, it was almost like "playing house" to cook on the wee stove and eat on the little gray table that stood in an alcove flanked by two gray benches on which Great-Aunt Abby had painted pretty nosegays.

There was a tiny garden behind the house with borders and mounds and cockleshells, and, best of all, a little gate that unlatched. Martha always ran into the garden to pick a bouquet of flowers for the table. Great-Aunt Abby had a great variety of flowers, and once when Martha ran in with a particularly pretty bouquet, Great-Aunt Abby said: "I believe you're out for an artist, Martha." But Martha said she wanted to be a barchack rider in a circus. How Great-Aunt Abby laughed at that!

Great-Aunt Abby hastened across the room. "Why, Martha!" she exclaimed, "Martha child, the lost is found."

"What do you mean, Aunt Abby?" asked Martha in wonderment.

"Well, my dear," explained Great-Aunt Abby, "I is the very \$5 gold piece your father gave me for a present. I thought I had lost it, but here it bobs up, thanks to you."

"No, Aunt Abby!" gayly laughed Martha. "Thanks to the magic drawer."

"Of course," agreed Great-Aunt Abby. "Well, I'll tell you what we do with it, Martha. Tomorrow we'll take that gold piece to town, buy the new records, and then go to the circus."

So, one day Martha came, and after the romp with Great-Aunt Abby's fat little poodle dog, and after the flowers had been gathered and put in a blue pitcher on the table, and the table had been set for tea, and they were seated opposite each other on the little gray benches, Great-Aunt Abby said:

"What would you like to do most of all, Martha?"

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HABERDASHERS

## "Business Is Good! Fine!" Say New York Pushcart Peddlers

WITH chill winter blasts just around the corner and hollies in the offing, New York City's picturesque men and women pushcart peddlers of the outer East Side are bundled up in heavy winter overcoats and shawls and are busy laying in stock of supplies.

There is almost nothing that cannot be bought from a pushcart peddler. During the holiday season, however, there are more dolls to choose from, bigger and better drums, live-lier games, necklaces, pocketbooks, silk shirts, ukuleles and one million, nine hundred and ninety-nine other things ranging from needles to baby carriages.

### "Charlotte Russes 3c."

The peddlers can be found at their carts in all sorts of weather. With cooler days the commodities change little in character save that the purveyors of vegetables have fewer lima and string beans to sell and more cabbages and pumpkins. The summer-shy charlotte russe has made its debut. A horse-drawn vehicle bearing a huge banner catches the eye. It reads: "Charlotte Russes 3c."

In the center of the wagon stands a bewhiskered man ringing a bell violently. Near-by, under a cart laden with honeydew melons, two mongrel dogs are at play. They are less welcome than a rat on Fifth Avenue and a feminine voice cries, "Get out o' there!" and the dogs flee, their tails between their legs.

A constant buzz of excitement prevails in a pushcart district. Take Orchard Street, for instance, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, a line of march known widely as "the Jewish Wall Street." It is a crowded boulevard, narrow, and lined with shops, pushcarts and stands. In front of the telephone company office, women with bags of merchandise—odds and ends from the mills, calico strips and what not—sit on the sidewalk conducting their business.

### "Business Is Good"

In the window of a shop stands an imposing imitation giraffe. You are interested and the proprietor informs you promptly that the beast is not for sale. In his doorway a huge green parrot with a yellow throat screeches its greetings to all and sundry.

"Business is good! Fine!" The peddlers and storekeepers will tell you if you ask. There is the most amazingly foreign scene common among the dwellers of the Ghetto, most of whom are Polish, Russian, Romanian, German or Spanish Jews. Many speak no English at all.

Bargain hunters from uptown frequent the district. The whole world loves a bargain—the peddlers know—and that is perhaps the reason the first price set is inclined to be a bit steeper than that which closes a transaction. You admire a silk shirt, a sweater—or a head of cabbage.

### "How much?" you ask.

**For Today Only**

The peddler will appraise you. If he estimates that you are worth considerable in United States coins he will boost prices accordingly. If you know merchandise of the vegetable market you will shake your head sadly, sadly, or perhaps throw up your hands temporally and sigh: "Too expensive!" The shrewd peddler will note your distress—feigned or otherwise. He will shrug his shoulders, not once but many times, considering the while that he has perhaps overestimated your wealth or your goodness of heart—and will promptly reduce his price "for today only."

"Two dollars feetly, you can have today," he may say. At your nod he will commence wrapping the silk shirt, or the sweater, in ordinary newspaper, which is likely as not to be printed in Yiddish. Once the money is in his hand he beams with satisfaction. He has made a sale. Business is "good" today.

Occasionally some buyer for the motion picture industry wanders to the lower East Side in search of antiques to be used in certain sets. Keen-eyed, they browse about the shops where all manner of exquisite vases imported from Europe, lamp shades, china, rugs and other things may be found fit or miss in any of a dozen stores. They know values—these men—and they do not hesitate to buy.

### Once a Peddler, Now Rich

There is an unmistakable feeling of adventure about the hustle of the district. A proud-eyed woman with

a bright interesting face bustles down "the Jewish Wall Street," smiling at her friends. One youth nudges another.

"Nice son was a peddler just like me," he whispers. "Now he's rich building contractor."

And the woman overhearing the remark, smiles more broadly than ever as she continues her triumphal march down the street.

### A Collar Button Career

One of the best known of the curb peddlers is a bearded man whose chief stock in trade is collar buttons. No ordinary collar buttons, his. Some are set with flashing red and green stones, others are of glittering gold. He started his career peddling collar buttons near the city

for a fortune has been laid by the industrious foreigners, who so frequently launch themselves in the pushcart business upon their arrival in the United States. In all probability they do not make great sums of money by the time they have the gift of thrift and live partly more economically on their earnings than any other one class of people. Those dealing in produce have reduced the cost of food among their customers about 30 per cent, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

And so, rain or shine, in winter and in summer, you will find New York City's pushcart peddlers cheerfully carrying on their business out of doors. At this season they will flaunt temptingly before you cargoes of toys, or call you to their carts through the jingle of a bell or the beat of a drum. But if you wish to bring the smiles to their faces you must buy—today! And business will continue to be good—very, very good! In fact, fine!



Holiday Supplies Make the Pushcarts of New York Gay and Popular Despite Chilly Weather.

### CHEMISTRY MEETING PROGRAM ARRANGED

Dr. James B. Conant, associate professor of chemistry, Harvard College, who spent the last year in Europe, where he met prominent research workers in many fields of chemistry, will be the speaker at the two hundred and sixth meeting of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society to be held at North Hall, Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at 8 p.m., on Friday, Dec. 11.

A gay collection of sweaters, King Tut in design, are for sale in one pushcart. An adjoining one boasts jewelry and hoseery and soap shaped like pale pink fishes. One the corner of Grand and Orchard Streets is a woman's pushcart flaunting the enigmatic sign, "Everything Is Roasted." Investigation reveals a large supply of nuts, pumpkin and sunflower seeds, chocolate candy, bananas and such.

### Long Working Hours

Many of the wives of the peddlers replace their husbands in the carts at noon. During these days of good business, however, the wives come from their homes armed with thick bulging sandwiches. Working hours in the winter are necessarily shorter than in summer because of the cold, but even then there are many who work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night.

Scattered throughout New York City and Brooklyn 7200 men and women sell what suits their fancies from pushcarts. The more prosaic of them choose cabbages; others are not satisfied unless they intrigue passers-by with bright colored handkerchiefs, hand-painted silk stockings, flaming shawls and other gay things. They pay the city \$1 a week for the curb privilege. They do make a living, a fairly good one, it is whispered, and many a foundation

## POTASH CONCERN IN THE REICH REPORTS MAKING STEADY SALES

German Syndicate Succeeds in Obtaining a Credit Loan in the United States for \$50,000,000 at 6½ Per Cent

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The announcement that the German Potash Syndicate has just negotiated a credit loan of \$50,000,000, at 6½ per cent, in the United States on the security of a mortgage on its exports of potash to America, though premature, is undoubtedly based on fact. The transaction is to take the form of a long-term loan repayable after 25 years, a rare privilege at a period like the present, when most German industries have all they

put for the current year will be well in advance of that of 1913.

If one includes the Alsatian potash output, it is found that the exports have considerably increased as compared with the pre-war period, especially in the case of the United States, Holland, Scandinavia and the Danubian States. The consumption in Germany itself shows a favorable development, especially during the earlier part of the year when agricultural products realized good prices, thus encouraging landowners to regard increased employment of potash fertilizers as a good investment.

### Agreement Ovulates Competition

The agreement came to between the German and Alsatian potash industries has proved highly beneficial to both parties by doing away with the sharp competition that had previously been the order of the day. This favorable development has been made possible by a steady increase in sales, especially in the case of Amer-

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**Price of Grains Falls**

Since the price of grain began to fall, however, the potash sales in Germany, the home consumption of potash, has naturally shown an inclination to decrease. The Potash Syndicate is trying to check this tendency not only by allowing a discount of 3 per cent on all cash purchases but also by accepting three months' bills in payment. Much depends upon a solution being found for the financial difficulties with which German agriculture has to contend.

It is thus clear that the Potash Syndicate relies chiefly on its foreign customers for increased sales. It looks forward, too, with some hopefulness to the time when Russia and the eastern states with their vast agricultural interests will again become important consumers.

It is interesting to note that the Potash Syndicate, in anticipation of the increased export trade in potash that will follow the improved output rendered possible by the new American credits, has recently approached the Hamburg Senate with a proposal that Hamburg should participate in the cost of constructing special potash docks. It is understood that the Senate has not been able to see its way clear to grant this request and that the Potash Syndicate will therefore at an early date start work on the new docks on its own account.

Melle nodded agreement and allowed that anyway it was quite a distinction and he appreciated the honor of being invited to visit Dearborn and play for Mr. Ford.

"Who taught you to fiddle?" Mayor Wiseman wanted to know.

Melle explained that no one taught him; that he picked up the art of fiddling himself. "I always had a desire to play the fiddle. When I wasn't more than eight or nine years of age, I was wanting to be a fiddler. Guess I was about 13 when I traded with a feller for a fiddle and saved away on that for a number of years."

Mayor Wiseman wanted to know what he traded for that first fiddle. Melle said he couldn't remember, but it was some old junk he had collected and a little money. To the

best of his recollection, that fiddle was worth about a dollar and a half.

After a time he got a little better idea of what a fiddle should be and, as he was earning some money, bought him a much better instrument. Since then he has owned a number of violins and today has five of them. They are good fiddles, says he. He never says violin. He's a fiddler. While he has heard say that it is good for them to have a rest, not to use the same fiddle day after day, he isn't much inclined to accept the theory.

"It may be," said he, "that after such a period of rest, a fiddle might sound a little snappier at the start, but I don't think it makes much difference."

Whether or not it does, he does not follow the practice. He uses all of his five instruments at different times but for the most part sticks to one he played at the barn dance at Thorne's Corner garage hall recently. It is a very old one, more than a century, and is his favorite. It is the one he will take to Dearborn to play for Mr. Ford.

Melle has no concern regarding the trip nor his ability to entertain Mr. Ford. He did not solicit the invitation and feels no reluctance over accepting it. He says he hasn't fooled himself into a belief that he is the greatest fiddler in the world on account of the invitation and he doesn't claim to be the greatest anywhere. He declares he is just a plain, old-fashioned country dance "fiddler" and if he does the best he can, that is all there is to it.

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There is no question about "Ser-V-el's" reliability, for it has been successfully in use for several years in thousands of homes.

The Ser-V-el Electric Refrigerator is a very wonderful thing. Without care or attention, Ser-V-el automatically maintains an even, dry cold indefinitely, being so regulated that it checks itself when the temperature goes either too high or too low, as if it were an ice man ready on the spot the instant ice was needed.

Call at our Mechanic Street Store and let us show you this wonderful machine in operation, or we will be very glad to send you any information regarding this refrigerator.

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COATS



### Sol Marcus

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OPPOSITE CITY HALL, WORCESTER



### Those Who Have Visited

### MacInnes' Toyland

have considered it a great treat, they have had loads of fun and have been more than pleased with the assortment we have assembled. We were quite certain our display was the best we had ever shown and we are glad to know that our customers think so too! If you have not been in yet, make it a point to do so as soon as it is convenient.

Toys of Quality—Moderately Priced

## Fowler Furniture Company



### Fowler's—A New England Store for New England People

FOWLER'S is and always has been a New England owned and New England managed furniture store.

Selling reliable home furnishings at a moderate price, giving satisfaction to all, is the reason for our constant growth, and a source of pride in being known as one of New England's leading furniture stores.

We solicit your patronage only on the basis of our ability to fulfill your wants in a manner that pleases both you and us.

### Fowler Furniture Company

108-116 Franklin Street, Worcester

(Continued from Page 1)  
or what Mr. Ford's program is to be is not known, but it is believed that Mr. Dunham will return to Norway by way of Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, and that he will be given receptions in each of these cities.

"How d'y e'spose a man like Henry Ford ever heard of him here in Maine?" asked Mr. Dunham, smiling his head to one side, as he propounded that question to Mayor Wiseman of Lewiston. The Mayor said he wasn't prepared to answer, but he rather thought that winning the fiddling contest at the Pageant of Progress in Lewiston may have had something to do with it.

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# RADIO

## DANISH FANS HEAR MOST OF CONTINENT

"Build-Your-Own" Is Motto of Ninety Per Cent of Listeners

**WASHINGTON.** Dec. 4.—There are but three radiocasting stations in Denmark—at Lyngby, Ryvang, and Yorck—with relay stations at Odense and Hjørring, according to consular advice to the Department of Commerce. All Danish radiocasting is under Government control; the Lyngby and Ryvang stations belong to the Government, while the Yorck station is privately owned.

The Lyngby station radiocasts only time signals, weather reports, official information, and the like. It uses a 2400-meter wavelength. Concerts and other musical programs, as well as dramatic stories, comedy, and similar entertainment, are radiocast daily by the Ryvang station, which uses a 1150-meter wavelength. The Yorck station usually radiocasts much the same sort of program as the Ryvang station. Until just recently this station used a 750-meter wavelength, but it is now radiocasting on 308 meters. The Odense relay station uses 950 meters, and Hjørring 1250 meters. Programs from Lyngby, Ryvang, and Yorck are relayed by these two stations. All of the three main stations are in the vicinity of Copenhagen.

Only the local stations and the Malmo, Sweden, station (270 meters) across the Straits, can be received on the cheaper sets, but those using two or more tubes are able to pick up several European stations. Among the more distant places regularly heard are Daventry (England), 1500 meters; Berlin (Kongswausterhausen), (Germany), 1300 meters; Zurich (Switzerland), 495 meters; Munich (Germany), 485 meters; Frankfurt (Germany), 470 meters; Konigsberg (Prussia), 463 meters; Leipzig (Germany), 454 meters; Rome (Italy), 425 meters; Glasgow (Scotland), 422 meters; Breslau (Germany), 403 meters; Hamburg (Germany), 395 meters; Bournemouth (England), 386 meters; Oslo (Norway), 383 meters; and London (England), 365 meters. The powerful station recently opened at



Government's Radio "Big Four"

W.H.A.R., Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside trio

W.I.P., Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra.

7—Morning Broadcast of Agriculture. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call; clarinet solo by Ernest McCorkle. 11—Yankee Doodle Band, conducted by Dr. Francois D'Eliac. 8:30—Sports talk by Ivan L. Gaddis.

11—The Eddie Fisher Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Francois D'Eliac. 8:30—Dance music; two orchestra plays. 10:05—Dance music; Benjamin Franklin Dance Orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital.

W.R.C., Washington, D. C. (488 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hamilton Orchestra. 6:45—Agricultural reports. 7—Washington Orchestra. 7:35—Zoological talk under the direction of Dr. George E. Sutton. 8:10—Bible story. 8:30—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg. 10:30—"Crandall's Saturday Nighters."

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Victor Sausch.

Daddy Winkum. 8:30—Concert by the Washington Band. T. J. Vantine, conductor.

9:30—Arlington time signals; weather forecast.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.5 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Children's concert. 7:45—Police reports. 8—Sports.

WAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by the WAM band.

Miscellaneous program. 8:30—Concert by the WAM band.

W.O.W., Portland, Ore. (485 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Paul Stark Seeley. 8:30—A member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., lecturer.

J.W.J., Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program.

K.O.O., Oakland, Calif. (501 Meters)

4 p. m.—Weekly "Sport Review" by Al Santoro. 8:10—National Carbon Company program: "The Merry Widow." 8:30—Musical. 9:30—Edie Harkness dance orchestra.

K.W.G., Portland, Ore. (485 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Dinner concert and dance.

KO.R., Oakland, Calif. (501 Meters)

4 p. m.—"Sports Review" by Al Santoro. 8:10—National Carbon Company program: "The Merry Widow." 8:30—Musical. 9:30—Edie Harkness dance orchestra.

KO.W., Portland, Ore. (485 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Paul Stark Seeley. 8:30—A member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., lecturer.

KO.Y., Portland, Ore. (485 Meters)

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## WORLD RECORDS IN SWIMMING

Three New Senior and Three New Interscholastic Marks Made at I. A. C.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Three senior world's records and three world's interscholastic records were broken here last night at the Illinois Athletic Club in the first meet of the indoor swimming season. Arne Borg, Tri-Color Club recruit from Sweden, clipped 24.25s to set his own international standard by swimming 436 yards in 9m. 59.25s. His previous mark was 10m. 24s. in the 60-foot pool.

John Weissmuller of the same club, holder of more than 50 world's records, bettered his own mark in the 100-yard freestyle by 1.15s., to swim the distance in 51.15s. He defeated Wally Laufer of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. by four feet. After giving Weissmuller the closest race he ever had in the home pool, Laufer came back to break the Chicagoan's world's record in the 100-yard freestyle by 1.25s., to time of 4m. 41.5s.

In the Cook County interscholastic championships, won by Lane Technical High School with 35 points, Richard Peterson of Lindblom High School, a 16-year-old interscholastic standard of 1m. 58s., set a 100-yard breast stroke. This is an advance of 2s. Two marks were improved by Albert Schwartze of Marshall High School. He took 78 off the 220-yard backstroke, and 2s. off the 100 and 2s. from the 100-yard free style with time of 55.5s. Previous records in these two events were held by Richard Howell, now captain of the Northwestern University team. Eleven high school world records.

The most was made notable by the revival of relations between the Chicago Athletic Association and the I. A. C. after a lapse of several years. The C. A. A. seven met the Tri-Color team in a polo-game, resulting in a 6-to-4 tie score.

Two new members of the I. A. C. girls' team were present for the first time when Miss Caroline Smith, Olympic high-diving champion, and Miss Olive Flier, record diver, did a performance of the United States gave a performance. Miss Sybil Bauer, holder of all women's world's records in the backstroke, swam 100 yards and Miss Ethel Luckie, record breaker in the event, swam 100 yards in the free style. S. Mills of the I. A. C. world record breaker in the backstroke, negotiated 220-yards in 2m. 52s.

## Brown Says Forward Pass Can Be Stopped

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (AP)—There is no forward passing attack ever conceived in football that cannot be stopped by the pass, according to R. W. Brown, backfield coach at Brown University, and former co-worker with the late Percy D. Haughton while the latter was coach at Harvard University.

"It goes," said Brown, "has not outstripped the defense, any statements to the contrary notwithstanding. There has not been an aerial attack devised that cannot be stopped and stopped effectively by a shrewdly-coached crew of good intelligence, speed and power."

Brown supported his statement by the showing Brown University made against Dartmouth. In that game the Green eleven was not able to cross Brown's goal line except for two blocked kicks.

"It is a matter of record," said Brown, "that Dartmouth completed but five passes against the Bruins. Two of these were completed behind the line of scrimmage and one put through the middle. No man can do this. In the other three it is significant that Brown men had their hands on two of the passes and except for their attempts at interception should have knocked them down. This leaves but one pass completed, clearly for a gain. That is proof enough that the defense was at least as good, if not better than the attack."

ALABAMA OUT OF TOURNEY

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP)—Members of the Princeton University football team will leave here by bus Saturday morning for New Haven, Conn., to play the Yale football classic to be played at Pasadena on New Year's Day. Coach Wallace W. Wade on Wednesday received a telegram from John H. Johnson, president of the Board of roses committee, asking whether or not Alabama would be interested in making a proposal for a symbolic relay at first was made, but on reconsideration by coach Wade and university athletic authorities, the proposal was withdrawn. Now, however, Wade has been chosen captain of the 1926 football team, here, Wednesday.

CHESS LEADERS WIN GAMES

MOSCOW, Russia, Dec. 4 (AP)—E. D. Bogoliubow of Russia and Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Germany, leaders of the international chess masters, won the three games in the eighteenth round, yesterday. V. J. Marshall of the United States and J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, also were victorious. Marshall has won 12½ games and lost 4½; Capablanca stands third with 11½ won and 6½ lost, and Marshall fourth with 10½ and 6½.

## ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AND FOOTBALL COACHES MEET

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—Meetings of athletic directors and football coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference and graduate managing organizations of the Intercollegiate Conference continued here today in the annual winter schedule-making and legislative sessions. The subject of football players turning professional after leaving college made timely by the recent action of Capt. H. E. Grange '26, halfback of University of Illinois, was to come before the directors today with proposals for protecting the college game in view.

At a banquet of football coaches and athletic directors, given here last night by the Commonwealth Club of Chicago, Prof. A. E. Stagg, football coach and athletic director at University of Chicago, declared that the coaching of hate had largely gone out of college athletics.

"In my day at Yale," said Professor Stagg, "we were coast to coast. We had to travel to Princeton. We coaches no longer do that sort of thing. There is no teaching of hatred, of bitterness."

"Coaches now have a feeling of comradeship, not of hate," he said. "Our responsibility toward these boys. We must teach them the fullness of their manhood, we must teach them courage and sportsmanship. I deem coaches the best profession I know, because it gives me a chance to mold these young men."

Coach Stagg said he would continue to develop football teams at Chicago until they really deserved him.

Men of Commonwealth clubs to games with other Conference teams prior to the claims of inter-sectional battles were supported by Coach E. H. Yost, athletic director at University of Michigan. Coach Yost said he believed in inter-sectional football games, but the limitations "it is easy for us" said Coach Yost, "to build a schedule of these sort of games; but other

## Vancouver Bests Victoria Cougars

League Debut of Champions Ends in Failure, 4-1—Arbous Stars

### WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	For	Agt	Pts
Portland	2	1	10	9	4
Vancouver	1	2	9	4	3
Saskatoon	1	2	6	2	2
Victoria	0	1	4	2	1
Calgary	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0

*Goals*  
Portland ..... 2 1 10 9 4  
Vancouver ..... 1 2 9 4 3  
Saskatoon ..... 1 2 6 2 2  
Victoria ..... 0 1 4 2 1  
Calgary ..... 0 0 0 0 0  
Dawson ..... 0 0 0 0 0

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Pittsburgh ..... 2 0 5 2 4  
Montreal ..... 2 1 9 2 4  
New York ..... 1 0 2 1 2  
Boston ..... 1 2 8 3 6  
St. Patrick's ..... 0 2 4 7

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Portland ..... 2 0 5 2 4  
Vancouver ..... 1 2 9 4 3  
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Montreal ..... 2 1 9 2 4  
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Boston ..... 1 2 8 3 6  
St. Patrick's ..... 0 2 4 7

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# HOTELS AND RESORTS

FLORIDA

**MIAMI**  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINTER RESORT

In the Tropical Zone of Florida  
Where the Coconuts Grow

THE "WONDER CITY" OF AMERICA  
29 years old and growing faster each year,  
with ever increasing popularity

There's a Reason—  
"Yes, it is ideal."  
"Yes, it is enchanting."  
"Yes, world's greatest variety."  
"Yes, opportunities in every branch."  
"Yes, our back country affords many diversifications which pay well."  
"Yes, the same is amply proven by the investment and improvements being carried on by the Big Men and the Big Companies of the country."

Florida East Coast Ry. expending for improvements \$15,000,000  
Clyde Steamship Co. new ships for Miami service 5,000,000  
Florida Electric Light & Power Company is sub-subsidiary of the Florida Electric Co. 25,000,000  
Seaboard Airline Ry. extending their line to Miami 5,000,000  
Bell Telephone Company, extension 100,000,000  
New Post Office, 1925 2,000,000  
New School Building Funded 2,000,000  
New Courthouse and City Hall 2,000,000  
Biscayne Bay Corporation 1,100,000  
New Water Works 2,000,000  
Canalway and Harbor Development within ten miles of Miami 300,000,000  
Investment in national chain store company 5,000,000  
County and State Road Departments expending in road work on Dixie Highway and in this section 3,000,000  
City of Miami 2,000,000  
U. S. Government on Harbor Improvements 1,000,000  
City of Miami on Harbor Improvements 500,000

Total, \$474,000,000

Transportation facilities being greatly increased.  
Florida East Coast Railway Company having double tracked.  
Seaboard Airline Railway being extended to Miami.  
Clyde Steamship Company operating three fine ships from New York direct to Miami.  
The Baltimore and Carolina Steamships from Balto. and Phila.  
The Merchants and Miners "Berkshire" direct from Phila.  
The Adriatic Line operating direct to Miami.  
"A. Alexander" on a five day schedule direct from New York.  
Also service to the Bahamas Islands by a number of ship lines.

*Does the above look like a "Bubble"?*

Bank Deposits, November 1st, 1925 \$27,000,000  
Gain—37% per cent \$10,000,000

Does that look like a "Bubble"?

We expect to entertain 300,000 visitors this winter.  
We want you to be one of this number. We'll do our best to give you comfortable accommodations and also to provide entertainment for you.

46 new buildings, 312 new Apartment Houses completed for this season.

Write for handsome booklet with full information  
MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

*Florida's Greatest Hotel Achievement!*

**The RONEY-PLAZA Hotel**  
ON THE ATLANTIC — MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Something new under the sun—tremendously new—under the tropical sun of Florida.

It's the ultimate in tourist hotel creation—an orderly, colorful blending of dreamy Spanish antiquity with nowadays efficiency—a self-contained city . . . 350 rooms for guests . . . 52 shops to supply their needs.

Three European plan dining salons with a la carte service.

Outdoors—All summer-in-winter sports  
Opening with the start of New Year  
To remain open the year around  
N. B. T. RONEY, Owner  
W. G. McMEEKIN, Manager

## WEMBLEY EXHIBITION SEEN AS ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

All Parts of Dominion Vie in Proclaiming Great Benefits Resulting From Publicity Given to Empire's Resources

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Nov. 23.—Now that the British Empire Exhibition play has been taken off the boards at Wembley, after a two-years' highly successful run, it has become possible to survey balance and loss accounts. "What it amounts to," said a high British Government official, interviewed, "is that for two years the British Commonwealth has been engaged in a unique educational and publicity campaign to bring before the United Kingdom and the whole world, the resources, productions, and possibilities of the Commonwealth from every point of view. If we take the direct cash loss as round about £2,000,000, then all I can say is that it is the very cheapest advertising campaign, as it is the biggest, yet undertaken in history." And that opinion was heartily endorsed, on results, by every dominion official subsequently.

South Africa's representatives said while Wembley's increased tourist results alone would be of the greatest value, apart from all other benefits. Their friends in India had also greatly benefited. Most South African tourists from this side are potential colonists, or return to become missionaries of South Africa, or colonization among their relatives and friends.

Canada was found more than satisfied and had been dealing with up to 1,000 immigration inquiries a week, besides the ordinary propaganda. Several branches of their trade with this country had also increased since the exhibition first opened.

Australia told a similar story and

FLORIDA

FLORIDA

# DeLand

The ATHENS of FLORIDA

A community of real substance, of happy homes and wholesome outdoor sports. Two 18-hole championship golf courses. Fishing. Nearby the world's famous beach speedway and salt water bathing. Boating on the famous St. Johns River.

Safe — Sane — Conservative Investment Opportunities in Acreage — Homes Developments

Come to this great resort, thriving port, busy industrial city. Come and live in Tampa where the climate is delightful, the facilities for pleasure and sports unsurpassed, the opportunities for profit from business and investment unequalled. Tampa invites seasonal visitors and permanent residents and offers them a delightful climate, happiness and opportunity. Booklet on request.

The COMMERCIAL CLUB  
DE LAND, FLORIDATampa Board of Trade  
P. O. Box 900  
Tampa, Florida

**Clearwater**  
Florida  
West Coast  
On the Gulf  
"Where  
It's Springtime all the Time"

Famous bathing—one of the finest beaches on the West Coast, with a new million dollar concession. Golf on three Florida's most beautiful courses. Great tennis. Charming climate for outdoor sports. Sailing, fishing, motorizing, good roads and picture postcard scenes. Golf, Tennis, Lawn Bowling, Roque, Tennis and Horseshoe Courts, Checkers and Chess Pavilions, Billiards, Ping-Pong, Game Room, Cafeteria, Restaurants, etc. Wonderful business and investment opportunities. Big Band Concerts. Attractive hotel, apartment and home accommodations.

HIGHEST ELEVATION  
Handsome, illustrated booklet or any desired information sent free on request.  
Clearwater Chamber of Commerce Dept. 21, Clearwater, Florida

*All Kinds of Fun*

Come to St. Petersburg, the Sunshine City, where the sun shines 300 days of the year, and where there's fun for every sunny hour. Bathing, boating, boating and fishing in the bay and Tampa Bay, golf, tennis, roses, lawn bowling, motorizing. Band concerts twice daily. Yacht racing. Pleasant accommodations. Old-time hospitality. For booklet address

S. E. DILLMAN, Chamber of Commerce  
**St. Petersburg**  
FLORIDA  
The Sunshine City

*The Princess Martha*

DISTINCTIVE HOTEL SERVICE for discriminating guests. Centrally located opposite 31st Street with panoramic views both American, European plan. Open all the year. Sherman, General Manager. Write for booklet.

**ST. PETERSBURG**  
Florida

**Hotel Butler Arms**

MRS. C. GAMBALE, Owner and Manager  
Third Avenue, North  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

*European Hotel Butter Arms Heat*

Within few minutes' walk of park, pier, shopping center and all attractions. Rates moderate.

Within an hour of the opening of the fair. This is a striking tribute to the Union's wealth and Rhodesia's credit, youngest though she is of the Commonwealth children.

GREATER BOSTON

# The VENDOME

BOSTON

Start the Day

where comfort and cheer surround you. A quiet and pleasant Back Bay residence, choice of families of refinement. A hotel with every convenience and

Service with a Smile

Fine Christmas Dinner from 12 noon to 2 p. m.

FRANK H. ABBOTT

Son under the direction of Karl P. Abbott

Commonwealth Ave at Dartmouth St.

The COMMERCIAL CLUB  
DE LAND, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT 12

DE LAND, FLORIDA

Select and Different

For the discriminating tourist or person desiring spacious rooms and closets.

New American Plan

Dinner \$10.00 Gilman M. Lounge Manager

Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Suites for two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$14.00 and \$20.00.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK AND BOSTON

THE SAVOY

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Tel. Back Bay 8043

Cable Address, Savoyco

Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Suites for two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$14.00 and \$20.00.

In within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP ARMS HOTEL

AND CAFE HOUSE

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS

Offer Very Low Winter Rates

Cater to select family trade.

Steam heat—always comfortable

Modern in every respect

Both Hotels Under Ownership Management of

W. P. F. WALKER

21 Minutes to Boston. Tel. Ocean 0340.

The Cherokee Hotel

Operated by the HARBESEN SYSTEM

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SAN CARLOS

HOTEL

W. B. HARBESEN, Proprietor

L. C. HAGLER, Manager

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Mayflower

Washington's Palatial New Hotel

An institution in keeping with the grandeur and beauty of the nation's Capitol.

Rates No Higher than at Less Luxurious Hotels

Connecticut Avenue

Between the White House and Dupont Circle

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The WELDON

GREENFIELD, MASS.

Just the place for a rest in the Country.

Winter Sports featured, Excellent Cuisine

Orchestra Every Evening.

Winter Booklet and Special Rates.

J. Tennyson Seller, Mar. 20.

Hotel Worthy

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

250 Rooms, 200 with Baths

A la Carte Dining Room and Cafeteria

Associated Hotels:

WORTHY INN HOTEL DRAPER

Manchester, Vt. Northampton, Mass.

JAMES T. BROWN, Manager

Ownership Management of

Herbert G. Sumner

Ye Colonial Inn

Open all the year for permanent or transient guests. In historic old

CONCORD, MASS.

20 miles from Boston

Telephone, Concord 469

C. S. SANBORN Landlord

CONNECTICUT

A City Known by Its Hotels

Hotel Bond

HARTFORD

Accommodating 1000 Guests

HARRY S. BOND

GEORGIA

Henry Grady Hotel

ATLANTA, GA.

550 Rooms, 550 Baths. Fireproof. Opened

Nov. 15, 1925. Circulating Ice Water.

Free Ceiling Fans. Rates: \$2.50 and up.

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

One of America's "Good Hotels"

ALFRED S. AMER &amp; CO., Ltd.

Prop.

Fritz-Carlton

Boylston and Hemenway Streets

BOSTON

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.

WALTER L. ALLEN, Mgr.

From our room and bath to

any number required at moderate rates.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our SPECIAL SUNDAY Luncheon, 70c.

New York Hotel—Iroquois

64th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.

Rooms, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Mgr.

CONRAD C. SOEST, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON

Hotel Princeton

1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

# HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

## MICHIGAN



## DETROIT

Now offers an hotel service that is absolutely unique in plan of service. Here the Tuller Hotel with its finely appointed rooms and baths, light, spacious and airy, serve, and a cuisine that is always pleasantly "different" serves transient guests. Within a radius of four blocks are located the

**EDDYSTONE, PARK AVENUE AND ROYAL PALM HOTELS**  
Tuller owned and operated, offering luxurious single rooms or suites for men, women, children, families, and couples. Normal rates. A five-minute walk from the theaters, shopping areas, reading rooms, TULLER HOTEL, \$1.50 a day up. ROYAL PALM HOTEL, CORNER PARK AVENUE AND ROYAL PALM HOTELS, CORNER PARK at Sprout, \$65 a month up. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## TULLER &amp; OWNED OPERATED HOTELS

## Morton Hotel

## GRAND RAPIDS

Operated  
on the Golden Rule Plan  
400 rooms with tub or shower bath  
Rates \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and up  
W. CHARLIE TAGGART, General Manager



## OHIO

## NEW YORK CITY

## Prince George Hotel

28th Street, near 5th Avenue  
NEW YORK  
A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager  
In the social activities of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Grand Central, Broadway, Times Square and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the famous Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room, and the New England Dining Room.

1000 Rooms. Each with Bath  
Rooms and Bath \$2.00 and up  
Double, pri. bath \$2.50 and up  
Bedroom and bath \$3.00 and up  
Parlor, Bedroom and bath \$3.50 and up  
Illustrated Booklets of New York and  
Hotel mailed upon request



## The TOURAINE

9 E. 39th Street  
at 5th Ave.

## NEW YORK

A quiet hotel where one reads and sleeps in peace and quietness. An atmosphere at once refined and cultured.

Superior dining facilities of most attractive nature.

Two and three-room suites with bath, beautifully furnished, from \$16 up. A nice home for nice people.

A. R. SMITH  
Formerly of St. Regis

## Hotel Continental

Broadway and 41st St., New York

Center of New York's Activities

Room with bath, \$3 and \$3.50

## NEW YORK STATE

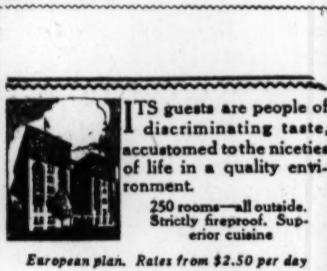
## HOTEL Touraine

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Delaware Ave. at Johnson Park  
COURTESY HOSPITALITY SERVICE

Famous for Food—That Is Good  
JOHN McFARLANE HOWIE  
President and Manager

The management of this hotel stands unrewarded for upholding the Constitution of the United States.



## HOTEL LENOX

CLARENCE A. MINER, President  
No. 5 St. at Delaware Ave.  
BUFFALO, N.Y.

European Plan. Rates from \$2.50 per day

On the Empire and Great Lakes Tours;  
write for road guides, maps, hotel booklet

250 rooms—all outside. Strictly American. Superior cuisine.

European plan. Rates from \$2.50 per day

Opposite the Christian Science Church.

Rooms, private bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50

(Special Monthly Rate)

Free Taxi Service from Depot—Yellow Cab

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## MOST CARRIERS SHOW GAINS IN CAR LOADINGS

**Western Pacific a Feature**  
—Anthracite and Southwestern Roads Lose

Railroad traffic of the principal roads of the country continues to show substantial gains over last year, except those operating in the anthracite field.

Weekly car loadings and receipts from connections of the large carriers during the two weeks ended Nov. 14 give a picture of the movement of men and merchandise compared with 1924. Ontario & Western, due to the coal strike, shows the severest decline 25.5 per cent.

Heavy precipitation in many of the southern states and the smaller cotton yield in a portion of Texas diminished loading of the railroads operating wholly in that section of the country.

Railroads in the central western group as a unit had the best general improvement in car handled, eastern Pacific having an increase of 47.9 per cent, the largest per cent increase of the roads here tabulated.

The increase of 17.2 per cent reported by New York Central is worthy of mention considering the large volume of traffic it handles.

Comparison of total cars handled by 51 representative lines for the two-year period with change and per cent of change follows:

### EASTERN DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Boston & Ohio	69,665	74,516	+7.4%
New Haven	73,079	67,763	-5.3%
Delaware & Hudson	26,428	34,155	+27.0%
Delaware & Hudson	10,804	12,825	+11.3%
Erica	70,598	67,650	-4.9%
Lehigh Valley	45,232	46,922	+3.5%
N. Y. Central	193,645	165,261	-18.3%
N. Y. & N. W.	18,729	18,500	-1.2%
N. Y. & St. L.	48,751	56,322	+16.7%
Pere Marquette	32,878	28,948	-12.9%
Wabash	11,589	16,452	+39.1%
Wabash & Erie	19,619	17,531	-5.7%

### ALLEGHENY DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Baltimore & Ohio	144,117	131,168	-12.5%
Consolidated	10,600	12,729	+12.6%
Reading	52,667	58,233	+11.1%
West Maryland	17,531	2,085	-88.8%

### POCAHONTAS DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Chep & Ohio	72,094	63,664	-8.4%
North & Ohio	71,713	64,232	-9.4%

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
At Coast Line	54,726	48,625	-12.5%
Seaboard	16,364	16,622	+1.8%
Southern R. Ry.	102,148	104,216	+1.7%
St. Louis	9,004	5,607	-34.9%
Central	26,276	26,872	+2.2%
Louisville & N.	26,773	26,872	+0.4%
North. & W.	10,200	10,249	+0.4%
St. Louis & San Fran.	49,303	49,270	-0.3%
St. Louis & San Fran.	49,303	49,270	-0.3%
North. & W.	45,306	43,123	-2.8%

### NORTHERN DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Chi Great West	12,126	13,449	+10.7%
St. Paul	82,781	74,078	-10.7%
Great North.	45,247	40,249	-11.4%
Great Lakes	10,000	10,000	0.0%
North. & W.	10,000	10,000	0.0%
North. & W.	10,000	10,000	0.0%

### CENTRAL WESTERN DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Atchison	8,822	8,682	-1.7%
Glen & Alton	21,516	18,045	-15.7%
Burlington	10,000	10,000	0.0%
Rock Island	60,787	58,872	-3.5%
Chi & East. III	19,804	17,193	-12.1%
Chi & St. L.	9,835	8,722	-11.3%
Chi & St. L.	9,835	8,722	-11.3%
So. Pac Lines	59,308	49,270	-20.3%
Un. Pac Sys.	69,192	57,768	-21.1%

### SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

	1924	1925	Change
Chi Great West	12,126	13,449	+10.7%
St. Paul	82,781	74,078	-10.7%
Great North.	45,247	40,249	-11.4%
Great Lakes	10,000	10,000	0.0%
North. & W.	10,000	10,000	0.0%

### BRITISH BUSINESS TAKES BANK RAISE WITH EQUANIMITY

Investment bankers leave Boston today for Florida to attend the convention of the Investment Bankers Association Dec. 7-11.

Investment bankers leave Boston today for Florida to attend the convention of the Investment Bankers Association Dec. 7-11.

### INVESTMENT BANKERS LEAVE FOR FLORIDA CONVENTION TODAY

Investment bankers leave Boston today for Florida to attend the convention of the Investment Bankers Association Dec. 7-11.

### CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rate . . . . . 5% 5%

Commercial paper . . . . . 4% 4%

Year money . . . . . 4% 4%

Customers' com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Individ. com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Bankers' com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Bank gold in London . . . . . \$141,000 \$141,000

Mexican dollars . . . . . 53% 53%

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rate . . . . . 5% 5%

Commercial paper . . . . . 4% 4%

Year money . . . . . 4% 4%

Customers' com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Individ. com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Bankers' com'l loans . . . . . 4% 4%

Bank gold in London . . . . . \$141,000 \$141,000

Mexican dollars . . . . . 53% 53%

Decrease.

### CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston, New York  
Exchanges . . . . . \$36,000,000 \$35,000,000

Year ago today . . . . . 75,000,000

Balances . . . . . 44,000,000 126,000,000

Year ago . . . . . 44,000,000 126,000,000

F. R. Bank credit . . . . . 44,358,000 86,000,000

### ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Primes Eligible Banks

30 days . . . . . 2% 6/21

60 days . . . . . 3% 6/21

90 days . . . . . 3% 6/21

120 days . . . . . 3% 6/21

5 months . . . . . 3% 6/21

6 months . . . . . 4% 6/21

Non-member and private eligible banks in general 4 per cent higher.

### LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta . . . . . 1% 1/2

Boston . . . . . 1% 1/2

Cleveland . . . . . 1% 1/2

Dallas . . . . . 1% 1/2

Kansas City . . . . . 1% 1/2

Minneapolis . . . . . 1% 1/2

New York . . . . . 1% 1/2

Philadelphia . . . . . 1% 1/2

Richmond . . . . . 1% 1/2

San Francisco . . . . . 1% 1/2

St. Louis . . . . . 1% 1/2

Tampa . . . . . 1% 1/2

**General Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in editions of The Christian Science Monitor, five cents a line. Minimum space, five lines.

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**Reliable Service in San Diego, California**  
I will find you an apartment or bungalow, or rent, or if you want to purchase, will show you reliable values in any size house you desire.

A. C. BARKER, Realtor  
715 E Street San Diego, Calif.

**Hollywood, Florida**

A Resort and Industrial City is in the making.

For information on acreage and City Properties, see or write V. T. MALOTTE Miami Address Hotel McAllister P. O. Box 82 Hollywood, Florida

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**TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY**  
HOUSES REAL ESTATE SITES  
One of the Largest Agencies in Geneva  
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DURET & BAUMGARTNER  
Represented by Edmund Marti  
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Illustrated catalogue free

**ROOMS AND BOARD**  
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Forward trading for the spring season will continue, and certain lines of goods are fairly inactive. Men's fashions in novelties are continually in evolution. Cotton goods continue in fair and steady demand for current requirements, while prices are expected to be readjusted later. Men's clothing and furnishing goods are fairly active.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The situation in China today presents in its fundamental nature a curious analogy to the situation which has existed in the Philippines, in India, and in other parts of the great continent of Asia in the last ten years. The mind of the Orient has everywhere become illuminated by the ideas of liberty,

nationality and progress which have been developed in the West. But it has as yet been unable to see clearly the immense gulf between theory and practice, and the long and often weary road which intervenes between faith and demonstration, a road which can be circumvented by no short cuts, but which must be traveled every inch of the way before the attainment of the ideal can be reached.

There does not now appear to be any disagreement about the fundamental problem which confronts China and the rest of the world. The whole system of controlled customs, extraterritoriality and treaty ports is in essence an anachronism in modern times. It is a "left-over" from earlier days, the days in which China thought itself the greatest civilization in the world, was contemptuous of all foreigners and gave them the slenderest protection and justice, while the foreign powers held ideas about their own rights which were almost equally contemptuous of the Chinese. There were wrongs and follies committed on both sides. But the real justification for the old system is that it met the needs of the period to the substantial satisfaction of both foreigner and Chinese for the best part of a hundred years.

But it clearly cannot go on as a system much longer. On the one side certain abuses have grown up which require reform, such as the refusal of any voice to Chinese residents in the foreign settlement area in Shanghai with reference to the management of its affairs, though they pay the larger part of the revenues. On the other side, the whole treaty arrangement has become, not unnaturally, an offense to educated China, and especially to that large body of students who have been educated in America or Europe, or in Western schools and colleges in China itself. The amour propre of the most progressive elements in China has become bound up with the restoration to China of that position of independence and control over its own affairs which is the normal attribute of every sovereign state. Hence the strength and vigor of the present anti-foreign campaign.

Fortunately the powers most concerned with China seem now to be agreed that the system ought to be changed. But they go on to say, quite naturally, that if it is to be changed China must be able to put some reasonable equivalent in its place. If the right to deal with customs as China likes is to be given back, there must be some security that there is a responsible central government in China which can see that the enhanced taxes on trade do not simply go into private pockets or to swell the destructive military expenditure of the rival tuchuns. There must also be security that the vexatious and illegal imposts on trade at provincial frontiers, and wherever a bandit group or a tuchun can impose them with impunity, are suppressed. And finally there must be established a righteous code and an efficient system of justice before the powers abandon their own consular courts.

There is really no answer to these contentions, and provided they are not put forward as excuses for making no concessions, it is now "up to" those Chinese who are most active in working for reform and most zealous that China should be recognized as a fully independent Nation to do the practical work inside China that will make possible the realization of their dreams. There is no short cut.

All experience in the Philippines, India, Egypt, bears out this view. The local nationalist parties, whether they have demanded immediate independence, as in the Philippines, or have inaugurated non-cooperation, as in India, or have followed the extremist advice of a Zaghul Pasha, as in Egypt, have all so far failed of their object, and for the same reason. They have preferred the excitement of idealist political agitation to settling down to do the hard, practical work on which alone success could be built. The practical problem before China is certainly very difficult. Its ramifications are far-reaching. The power and authority of the central government have almost passed away. The task of reorganization is tremendous. But it must somehow be accomplished. And it can be accomplished gradually if, not recrimination and argument, but cooperation and common sense are made the basis of both internal politics in China and the relations between China and the great powers.

The recent conference of Canadian boards of trade, held in Winnipeg, served one useful purpose. It brought together the leaders in Canadian commercial life to discuss economic problems from the national point of view. Business men from the Maritime Provinces, from the Pacific coast as well

as from the Atlantic, met the inland captains of industry. They exchanged views on a wide variety of questions relating to the economic needs of the country.

Sir Thomas White, former Dominion Minister of Finance, gave a comprehensive survey of the situation as he viewed it. He stressed particularly the need for a greater influx of population, to make fuller use of the machinery which the Canadian people have invested in for productive purposes. Another million of population would also help to lighten the load of taxation, directly by increasing the number of taxpayers to share the burden; and indirectly by helping to eliminate the annual deficits on railway obligations which were assumed by the people of the Dominion, after the failure of several private railway enterprises.

In a nation of such diversified interests, there is a natural tendency for local boards of trade

### The Problem of China

to look at economic questions from the regional point of view. While British Columbia is a maritime province—although reference to the Maritime Provinces of Canada would almost invariably mean Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—the business leaders in British Columbia are looking in the direction of the Orient, and the Panama Canal, for external trade expansion. Eastern Canada's interest is more directed toward the markets of Europe and New England, and the development of internal trade. The prairie provinces are almost wholly concerned with the exporting of agricultural produce, particularly wheat; and they look for markets with equal interest to the south, the east and the west. Some day they may look to the north, too, for there is a vast, undeveloped territory to the north of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

All the regions of Canada, however, are mutually concerned with four important factors in the economic structure of the Dominion. They are finance, transportation, colonization and agriculture. One of the immediate tasks before the new Dominion Administration, so soon as one is installed with confidence, expressed through a vote in the House of Commons to support action, is to proceed with some measures of financial readjustment, particularly relating to taxation. The times demand an exceptionally well-qualified Minister of Finance. Readjustment of the railway situation, to promote greater economy in Canadian railway service, is another measure calling for attention. A great colonization effort is equally urgent and fundamental. At the same time, the development of agriculture is of such prime importance to Canada, it would merit a place as one of the four economic factors. The Winnipeg conference has helped to direct public attention to some of the urgent economic needs of the Dominion.

"Peace" is to be celebrated once a year in French schools. It is of the utmost importance that children should be taught right sentiments and that the necessity of international friendships should be inculcated in the thought of the youth of the various countries.

The Carnegie Foundation has just published

an illuminating inquiry on the scholastic works used since the war in France, Belgium, Germany, England, Italy, and so forth. Some of the textbooks are deplorable. There is no need to go into detail here, but in general it may be stated that the record of recent years is told with an insistence on the bad character of the neighbor and the good character of one's own nation.

In France, although this sentiment is to be found, it must be confessed that there is a fairly discreet relation of the tremendous events of 1914-1918. The mischief that may be done by a perpetuation of the passions of the war years is appreciated. In the negative sense a good deal is being done by the elimination of passages unsuitable for the use of the schools. But in the positive sense the impulse that has been given by Yvon Delbos, Minister of Public Instruction, should be fruitful. He has addressed a circular to the school authorities requesting that once a year the lessons of the war should be impressed upon the children. Naturally, he recommends an exaltation of the heroic deeds which should stimulate in the generous minds of the children the desire of being worthy of their fathers. But it is not only love of their own country which is held up before them: he asks that sentiments of humanity and devotion to great causes should be the principal subjects of admiration. He goes further: he demands that patriotic ideas should be taught.

The progress realized at London and Geneva, with the conclusion of the Locarno accords and the happy and rapid success of certain initiatives taken by the League of Nations, should, he says, show that France is essentially the center of peaceful efforts and not of imperialist designs. Militarism is not to be praised: on the contrary, it is the interdependence of the peoples which should be stressed as the French ideal.

"Thanks to these efforts," says the circular, "Europe is organizing itself effectively, and the world will be organized little by little around juridical and moral principles of which the most noble representatives of humanity have in all times affirmed the value: international solidarity, respect of treaties, interdiction of a resort to violence, and the obligatory arbitration of conflicts."

These suggestions, says the Minister, are not put forward as imperative commands. The liberty of thought of the members of the teaching profession must be respected, and those who do not feel in their conscience the truth and the utility of such declarations are not compelled to render the homage proposed. Whatever is said should be dictated by sincere conviction. But though M. Delbos thus leaves the matter to the individual responsibility of the teachers, there is no doubt that the vast majority of the teachers are in accord with these sentiments and that they will respond with alacrity to the invitation of the Minister.

The example set by the French schools is one to be widely followed, for it may be that the future of humanity depends upon the training of the young in such ideas as constitute the real lessons of the war.

In a courageous and emphatic declaration indorsed by 1200 students in the high school of Albany, N. Y., the falsity of reports, industriously circulated, that intoxicating liquor is freely indulged in by members of the student body, is unequivocally declared. Formal resolutions deplored the ease and readiness with which our elders grasp and believe reports which are being circulated were adopted in the form of an ultimatum which is characterized by these young people as the beginning of a revolt against the persistent and insidious propaganda maliciously circulated.

Specific denial is made to the assertion that the high school students are aiding and abet-

ting the open and flagrant violation of the law. The protest is timely and convincing. It is not surprising that the youth of America is ready to repudiate the calumnies which covertly and insinuatingly picture the boys and girls of the land as the horrible examples of results of a social reform which the nullificationists and bootleggers seek to convince their elders cannot be enforced. The young people of Albany are not the only ones who have suffered. Almost daily, within recent months, alarmist accounts have been published with the design of impressing the belief that the very persons who are expected to benefit most from the ultimate enforcement of the prohibition law are the ones whose welfare is actually being threatened because unscrupulous men and women find it profitable, at least temporarily, to violate the law.

A part of the so-called defeatist psychology is a deliberately directed effort to make it appear that vast quantities of intoxicating liquors are being consumed by the American people. The public is told that whereas, in the days of the open saloon, social drinking was indulged in chiefly by men, now the family home is the barroom, patronized by all members of the household. More recently this libel has been revised to include also the young men in colleges and schools. If the picture presented was an authentic one, it would be truly alarming. But a great majority of the reasonable and thinking people know that it is not true. One pig in a barrel or under a fence makes more disturbance than a hundred which go regularly about their business. A quart of moonshine or kitchen-still whisky will create more discord and disturbance than a barrel of the less noxious variety.

The action of the young people of Albany is to be commended. Their revolt is justified, and their pronouncement inspiring and convincing. They disclaim the proffered privilege of being made the scapegoats of the cunning plotters who, boasting their own contempt for the law, seek to make it appear that even the youth of the land is as immoral and as lawless as themselves.

Helping 600 lads a year to find their place in the economic life of America constitutes no mean achievement, and to have kept up the good work for five consecutive years with the prospect of continuing it for many years to come is an accomplishment of which anyone might be proud. This is the record of Edward D. Cray, secretary of the Wall Street Boys Branch of the Y. M. C. A., who stands ready day after day to help the boys under twenty-one years of age to find their life work. And in his efforts he has the hearty support of Wall Street itself, for the men there engaged in business are as desirous of getting the lads who come to them for "jobs" located satisfactorily as the lads themselves could possibly be. No broker wants a potential farmer in his office as a poor, unenthusiastic office-boy.

It is just in this connection that Mr. Cray accomplishes much of his work at adjustment. "A boy from a broker's office came to me one day," he told someone recently, "and said, 'You know, Mr. Cray, I like to grow things.' By a remarkable coincidence a man telephoned at that moment with the request to Mr. Cray for a boy for work as a gardener on a Long Island estate for the summer. The preliminaries were arranged, and the lad got the job. He was able to earn money enough to put himself through his last year at high school and even continued his education along the desired line. "Now," added Mr. Cray, "that boy is going to be a first-class farmer instead of a third-rate broker."

One of the most pleasing conclusions which Mr. Cray has drawn from his contact with the young folk whom he has thus helped is a strong faith in their essential integrity. "I believe in the boys and girls of today," he declared in a discussion of the subject, and he added that they are frank and direct, with a natural tendency to want to do what is right. From this standpoint it is, as Mr. Cray urged, up to their elders to help them to help themselves. And this will be accomplished not by trying to do their life tasks for them, but rather by believing in them and trying to understand them. Then there will be established a point of contact, and more and more the right sense of adjustment will assert itself in the human experience of the growing youth of the world.

### Editorial Notes

Though it was not until 1721 that the present Danish European settlement in Greenland was organized, it is of more than slight significance that the Danish archeological expedition to Greenland has recently discovered many evidences of the early Norse settlers there. For it is fairly well established that these hardy Norsemen first "found" Greenland about the year 1000, that before very long they had a population of several thousands there, and that they flourished for several centuries. The colony was from the first a republic, and its planting followed the voyages and discoveries of Eric the Red. Leif Ericson brought Christianity thither shortly thereafter, and the foundations of the churches then built still remain. It was, of course, from Greenland that Ericson sailed for the New World, being followed later by Karlsefni, in the hope of planting towns on the coast of what is now New England, and one colony is believed to have dwelt for three years near the site of Boston, Mass.

In providing for the creation of a yearly "Potato Day" in Maine, "on which all our people may arrange a strictly potato diet to the end that their physical condition may be improved and the material welfare of the State may be conserved," the State Legislature doubtless was actuated by nothing but the best of motives. Designating the familiar tuber as the "king" of vegetables, it urged that all the people of Maine must in some substantial way demonstrate their interest and good will toward this monarch. But with potatoes at their present price level, would it not be more honest to call a spade a spade and recognize that the idea is to levy a tax for the king?

### A Libel on American Youth

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

### The Atmosphere of Madrid

Residents of Madrid, with the exception of those whose incomes fall far short of the average, enjoy long summer holidays than is usually the case in other capitals of Europe. In July, August and September, the hot months, every Madrileno of means, and also many who prefer to live frugally for nine months rather than forego their holiday, are away in the mountains or at the sea-side, though this often means that they are packed six in a small room.

Many shops, too, suspend operations from August to October and exhibit the surprising notice, "Closed for the summer." One wonders what margin of profit is put on the prices to compensate for the off period.

San Sebastian is still the fashionable seaside resort, in spite of the closing down, for the first time, of the gaming tables at the Kursaal, owned by a Belgian. The Directory were said to have granted this secretly a concession by which he was to run roulette tables throughout the year.

But the good report of the Directory—and perhaps the fierce opposition to the schemes from some of the generals—gained the day, and the terrible scourge of gambling at cabarets and clubs has been swept away from north to south.

How the people of Madrid manage to maintain a display of ease and luxury all the year round is a puzzle. Industrial and Spanish capital and clerical work in government and trade offices is very badly paid. The capacity for spending money and wasting time is, however, prodigious, and the larger the number of cafés and bars in the center of the city and elsewhere, the bigger the demand for chairs, both inside and outside on the footpath.

If Greater London were as well off as Madrid for theaters, the difficulty of making them pay would indeed be great, as there would be no less than 400. On the other hand, Madrid would be entitled to only four if it took London as a pattern. There are about 40 told—not counting cinemas—so it is not surprising that there is a craze in the Madrid theatrical world.

The one-hour playlet, typical of Spain, known as the "Zarzuela," depicting national life and customs, with song and dance in profusion, has gone out of vogue, and there is no longer any drama or comedy representing the ways and character of the people. Stale traditions are served up in their place. Benavente, the only really clever playwright, is too abstract to draw crowds, and money is being dropped on the two plays he is presenting at present.

Raquel Meller prefers Paris, and managers cannot keep their hold on any musical comedy stars, as they all go over to the variety stage or do solitary turns between acts, Jackie Coogan and a Mary Pickford film. The price of

stalls refuses to be forced beyond a duro (70 cents). To put a finishing touch to the somewhat dreary picture, it is announced that the Opera House, which stands immediately in front of the Royal Palace, is unsafe, owing to some subterranean collapse affecting the foundations, and it has been decided to close it for the season.

It is quite possible, however, that no impresario is willing to take the risk of presenting Fleita, the tenor, and other artists whose fees get more and more exorbitant, and an excuse has therefore to be found. The only bright spot is the news that a Spanish-American syndicate is in process of formation to build an up-to-date music hall and a theater where reviews and other pageant shows will be staged.

The atmosphere is very favorable to American enterprises just now, a state toward which the American Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Moore, has contributed a large share in his hustling and original way. The post-war inrush of American business men who were to be found discussing big schemes daily in the Palace and Ritz Hotels came to a stop with the new customs tariff and the clamor, "Spain for the Spaniards."

But the new telephone company which is reorganizing the services throughout the country is an offshoot of the American Bell Telephone Company, and it is setting the pace in Madrid, in regard to the service office and other methods, and the proper treatment of personnel and labor. An eleven-story building in the heart of the capital will be ready next year to contain the small army of assistants, who being paid a living wage are "spilling the market," as the old-fashioned call it.

Fortunately the breaking up of old habits has begun, and it is to be hoped that the sweating by Madrid clerks, young and old, will soon be a thing of the past.

Encouraged by the unexpected results of the spring visit to the capital of municipal representatives from every part of Spain—it meant a big turnover of money—the authorities planned a series of autumn festivities at which singing and dancing parties from all the important provinces gathered. During a recent week many thousands have had an opportunity of attending performances of this kind not often seen away from their local seats.

"Spaniadijitas" of Begona, who perform the sword-dance typical of the Basque provinces, the bell-ringers of Bormes, near Seville, and the swift-footed dancers of the rousing jota of Aragon were the favorites. Each group brought its own musicians with instruments peculiar to the district.

The singing of the Orejons, or choirs, from Saragossa and Catalonia was superb, and the show ended with a phantasy based on tunes from every part of Spain, magnificently rendered.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London

That the coveted post of British Prime Minister is by no means always a blessing to the man who attains it is disclosed by one of its recent occupants, Ramsay MacDonald. In a review published in English Life, Mr. MacDonald says:

The financial position of a Prime Minister is hardly less worrying than the task of keeping him in office. Not only does it require a pair of scissors to be the only practical weapon for pruning. And when the seals of office have gone into other hands obligations remain and have to be met by more arduous labors to procure the necessary income. No Prime Minister in modern times finds or can find his salary sufficient, or his savings in any way sufficient to meet the burdens which the door of 10 Downing Street closes upon him.

The state of things in this matter which Mr. MacDonald discovered has been possible in the past only because British prime ministers have usually possessed private incomes of their own. With the advent of the Labor Party in British politics this can no longer be counted upon. Either the financial demands which British custom imposes upon the Prime Minister's salary—now £5000 per annum—may have to be abated, or the salary itself increased.

November in London, particularly its early stages, brought with it days that were as balmy as spring. Outdoor walks at Hampton Court, once the home of Henry VIII, and other public parks, provided an almost riotous profusion of blossom and color, mainly hardy plants able to withstand the chill of autumnal nights. Nor were adjoining counties less favored with good growing weather and warmth. A reader of a London paper writes of the flowers now in bloom in his garden somewhere in Kent: "given this extraordinary late of primroses, primulas, auriculas, arabis, rock pansies, lupins, nigritelle, snapdragons, verbenas, cænflowers, roses, lavender. Sweet Williams, evening primrose, and chrysanthemums."

The process of emptying London slums into country cottages has advanced a further stage in the opening of a new branch of the Metropolitan Electric Railway from Baker Street to Watford. This branch, though only two and one-half miles long, is important for two reasons. In the first place it renders available a large additional stretch of pleasant open country beyond North London for the homes of those whose daily work is in the city. In the second, by affording a new connection between the Metropolitan Railway and the London and North Eastern Railway, it furnishes an alternative short cut between the west end of London and the industrial centers of the Midlands and North England.

It has been built long ago but for the immense cost of the tunneling work in the densely populated area it crosses. In all £300,000 has been spent upon it. The traffic expected, however, is correspondingly large, the new service providing for 140 trains daily.

The eccentricities of writers toward their productions are peculiar slants at times. Eden Phillpotts, whose delineations of English life are well known in America through his novels, has written a very successful play called "The Farmer's Wife," which has been running for months in London. Phillpotts, however, has not seen it and says he hesitates to go lest he should not like it. His attitude has been compared to that of Robert Louis Stevenson, who said he wished some one else had written "Treasure Island," so that he might have the pleasure of showing what feeble stuff the classics were.

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H.